INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XV NO. 155— BOMBAY SATURDAY OCTOBER 29 1927 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

A UNIVERSAL MASTERPIECE PICTURE

TO-NIGHT!

'The FOURTH COMMANDMENT'

THIS WEEK!

THE GREATEST HEART-THROB DRAMA EVER FILMED

The story of a woman from girlhood to old age—who demanded more of love than she was willing to give in return. She sacrificed her husband's love for what money could bring and found the price too high. As sweetheart, wife and mother, BELLE BENNETT gives the finest individual emotional performance ever seen on the screen. Do not miss this rare treat.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co. Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	14th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Shunko Maru	30th ,,	6th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th Nov.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru	24th ,,	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22192.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:—
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Tel.—Uaer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalia	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ,, 96,560,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.
1924 Rs 2,37,34,000
1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 Increase Rs. 59,08,000
1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80 000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.
WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,

PRINCIPAL AGENTS,

51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,

Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED GENTS and LADIES for Short-hand, Typewriting Classes at more reduced charges. Institute open from 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. PITMAN'S SHORT-HAND taught by well-experienced teacher; success guaranteed. CROWN TYPEWRITING CO., 126, Cowasji Patel Street, Opposite Hongkong Bank.
A R529.

WANTED—TWO SALES SUPERINTENDENTS, one on Rs. 250/- plus commission for Bombay, and one on Rs. 150/- plus commission for Guzarat Pranth to sell genuine Mysore Agarbathies, etc. The selected candidates should invest Rs. 5,000/- and 3,000/- respectively in 500 and 300 fully paid up shares of Rs. 10 each. Apply with a remittance of Rs. 5/- for samples and terms to: THE MYSORE PERFUMERY AND INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES LTD., R. Krishna Murti Naidu, Managing Director.
R467

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A TEMPORARY SUB-OVERSEER to work as leveller in Jhol Hiral (Sind) Survey, Pay Rs. 40 to 100 per month according to qualification, which carries with it a field allowance of Rs. 30 to Rs. 55 per month. Replies giving details of previous experience and copies of certificates should be addressed to "THE DEPUTY MANAGER ENGINEERING, Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur.
A 29486

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India, Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp.—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—A LADY GUARDIAN to a girl in the Palace Staff of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharajn Saheb of Kolhapur. She should be experienced and well educated. Lodging and boarding will be given free. Also wanted a girl of twelve as a COMPANION to the said girl. An orphan studying in third English Standard will be more preferable. Lodging, boarding and education will be provided free. Apply with detail particulars to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, New Palace, KOLHAPUR.
A 29406.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK having knowledge of Machinery line, a shorthand typist preferred. See personally between 5 and 6 p.m. BATLIBOI AND CO., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R527

WANTED.—Two GRADUATES one strong in English and Sanskrit the other in English and Mathematics. Apply stating saary required with particulars. MANAGER, M. M. Piperdiwala High School, Rander.
A 29447.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—1st Floor of Mahomed Building, opp. Excelsior Theatre, Bestion Road, Fort, and GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Setalwad Street, 6 Bed Rooms, 1 Dinning Room, 1 Hall, 1 Kitchen, 2 Store Rooms and 1 Garrage. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Musjid.
C R482

SPACIOUS GODOWNS, upper and ground floors in Bank Street, Marine Cross Lane, cheap rent, good opportunity for Mill, Gin and Machinery Stores Suppliers. Apply to SETH DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, 457, Sandhurst Road, Dwarkadas Mansion, Phone No. 42197 office and 41580 residence.
C R503.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT 8TH EDITION JUST OUT. —RATTI SASTRAM or Sexual knowledge English translation, coloured Pictures of males and females. Very highly spoken of by Indians and Europeans alike. Rs. 2/10/-. Ask for our catalogue please. S. S. BONA BROS., Ludhiana.
L R517

FREE.—A Copy of JAPAN DIRECTORY (old edition) will be supplied free to purchaser of MERCANTILE DIRECTORY OF GERMANY, 1927. Price Rs. 10. EAST & WEST TRADE DEVELOPER, RAJKOT.
I. R522.

EDUCATIONAL.

APPLICATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS are invited from Cutchhi Memon students, prosecuting studies for degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Commerce, Engineering and Medicine. For application forms apply to the SECRETARY, Hajee Ismail Hajee Yousuf Ahmedabadi Scholarship Trust, No. 40, Zakaria Musjid, Bombay, (3)
R507.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SARRHIES, 5, 5 1/2, 6 yards by 44 inches, without borders. Cream and Champaigne colour. Guaranteed best stuff. High testimonials awarded. Sold at Reduced Rate at Rs. 3 per yard. Packing and postage free. Goods sent per V. P. P. order at once. WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS. For terms apply to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd. "Rose Villa," P. B. No. 12, Grand Trunk Road LUDHIANA.
T 29331.

A NEW STOCK of second-hand and rebuilt machines have arrived. We deal in Ribbons, Carbon Papers, and all Typewriter Supplies. Type-copying and duplicating work executed neatly and promptly. CROWN TYPEWRITING CO., 126, Cowasji Patel Street, Opposite Hongkong Bank.
T R528.

USE SINDIX the thorough British Blade is hollow ground electric hardened fits Gillette holders. 12 for Rs. 1-14. V.P.P. Obtainable everywhere or from SINDIX DEPOT, P. O. Box 349, Bombay. AGENTS WANTED.
T R492.

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Conteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

FOR SALE.

DO YOU PLAY TENNIS?
If so take advantage of our bargain offer in Shirts.
3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts for Rs. 7-2, or 6 Shirts for Rs. 14. Packing and postage free to any address in India. First class material at rock bottom price.
SOMETHING FOR NOTHING?
Not quite; but as near as possible. We will deliver one dozen Kakomi Red or Blue Bordered Doosoti Dusters 26" x 22" to any address in India for Rs. 3-4. And they are dusters as strong and serviceable as any you can buy.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
K2

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs.	195
Corona Three fine	Rs.	95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs.	150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs	110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs.	75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs.	125
Century Portable	Rs.	85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, Foscap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT LETTER and Receipt No. 3737 for 100 Shares Nos. 207728 to 207827 in the Union Bank of India in the name of M. R. Punjabi is Lost or Mislaid. Anybody having any claim should intimate to the Company within one month from this day, after which a duplicate will be issued.
29455

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for levelling, laying cement concrete surface and draining, etc., the private street known as Umerkhadi Cross Lane, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Monday the 7th day of November 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm should invariably be specified in the tenders.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th October, 1927.
29454

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF ROTUNDA VIADUCT AT MILES 75—15—45.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 21st November, 1927, for the reconstruction of the Rotunda Viaduct at Miles 75—15—45.

2. Tender form with drawings, specification and conditions can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, on payment of Rs. 10/- per set which amount will not be refunded.

3 The result of the tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent.
29483.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

FURNITURE SALE THIS DAY SATURDAY THE 29TH OCTOBER 1927, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.) AT "CANDY HOUSE", OPPOSITE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, APOLLO BUNDER.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, richly made household furniture, English and Persian carpets, ice chest, dining table and chairs, sideboards, mirror back cabinets, one iron framed cottage piano by "Allison," His Master's Voice gramophone with records, large and small writing tables, drawing room suites, single iron bedsteads, single and double door mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth cupboards, hat stands, wash hand tables, glass and crockeryware, dinner sets etc., etc.

Property of W. G. Fox, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and property on view.

FURNITURE SALE AT NO. 22, WALKESHWAR ROAD, CONTRACTORS BUNGALOW ON THE SEAFACE.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 30th October, 1927, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place, date, and time, valuable and up to date household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, rich carpets and brassware, blackwood carved furniture complete dining-room jacobean furniture, Drawing-room folding suite, semi-grand piano, Roberts and Devji's, rich artistic made cabinets and chiffoners, original chubbs safe on stand, large (Zoonda) wardrobes jacobean bedstead with bed mattresses, Chesterfield and Derby suites. Master Voice gramophone with records, roll top writing tables, silver and book cases, meatsafe, cupboards, Dressing shival glasses, oval mirror almyrahs etc., etc. (the property of Dr. M. S. Nicholson, changing his residence and others.

Catalogues are published and the proty on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
By order of the concerned:—
1 "Oldsmobile" 7 seater touring car 27 H.P. in good working order.

FURNITURE SALE AT BACK BAY HOUSE UPPER COLABA TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1927, AT 2-30 P.M (S. T.).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at the above place date, and time valuable household furniture, glass, crockery, and platedware, dining table and chairs, side boards and dinner wagons, drawing-room Chesterfield suites, Piano, Phonograph, carpets, brass trays and pots, fancy ornaments, E. lamps and fans, large and small writing tables, book cases, reclining sofa, easy chairs, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, cupboards, meatsafes, white painted iron cots, corner cabinets Ice box, etc., etc.

The property of W. Tripp, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

An Appeal to Charitably Disposed Gentlemen for Help to

Hindu Anath Ashram, Nadiad.

(An ideal home for homeless Hindoos)

It admits, maintains, educates and teaches useful home industries to all sorts of orphans and invalids in need of help without any distinction.

Clothings, beddings, shoes, umbrellas, books and industrial tools and articles are required for about 150 inmates at present in the Ashram.

Annual report and other particulars gladly supplied on writing to the undersigned.

Vallavbhai Hathibhai Desai,
Honorary Secretary,
Hindu Anath Ashram, NADIAD.

AMUSEMENTS

7 Reels.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. Time 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
MATINEE To-day and To-morrow at 4 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

WHO IS THE "MISS"
IN THE
MYSTERY CLUB?
A MARVELLOUS MYSTERY TALE.

Grom Menace, Stinking Shadows, Prowlers in the night—all the horrors and fascinating wonders of the world of crime are unfolded and revealed before your eyes in this **Great Universal Jewel**. It will give you new sensations, new thrills, and keep you thinking and speculating on its weird plot and lightning action for many months!

Do not fail to see it
AT
UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE,
(CINEMA PRECIOUS—Lamington Road).

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL POCKETS.

AN EXHIBITION
OF
MAGIC THINGS
and
Their wonderful effects
From
TO-DAY THIS WEEK
at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

Where is screened

Sharda Film Co.'s

Marvellous—Sensational—Picture

Ratna Manjari

Magic Bracelet—Magic Cap and Magic Fruits.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT ONCE.

MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI

will stage
TO-NIGHT at 9 P. M.
and TO-MORROW at 4 P. M.
KHADASTAK
AT THE
Elphinstone Theatre,
GRANT ROAD.

Book your seats at the Theatre.

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

SHARDA FILM Co.,

PRESENTS

Ratna Manjri

Startling Spectacular Milo Drama Picture

That entertains as it thrills and Story tells of Romance —intrigue and Love, Beautiful trick scenes—

Featuring Mr. VITHAL.

Saturday, Sunday, Holidaas at 3 P.M.

Daily 5—7—9—11 P.M,

MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily.
Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 p. m.

"ISLAND OF LOVE"

See the courageous son of a courageous father. You are sure to forget the old story of Rustom and Sorab.

Also 2 Reels Comic.

NEXT SATURDAY

"OMAR THE TENTMAKER"
Omar Khayyam.

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on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

27-29, Hammum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) AT HUMMAM STREET, FORT.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the above day and address made to order very handsome various designs dining drawing and bedroom furniture consisting of Jacobean sliding dining tables, chairs, mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters to match electric cabinet, gramophone, "C" quality Godrej's safe, rich leather cushioned Chesterfield suites, fancy mirror back cabinets, Jecobean drawing room suites, card tables, silver show cases, hatstands and bureau writing desks, large silver centre piece and China vases, inlaid zunda wardrobes, Jecobean and plain dressing tables with side mirrors and almirahs to match office tables, and chairs, steel ire chests, iron beds, plush reclining sofa, steel meatsafes, best platedware, etc

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE SPARINGLY USED SEASONWOOD LATEST STYLE ARTISTIC COMPLETE BUNGALOW FURNITURE, ETC.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 31 New Marine Lines, behind Bombay Gymkhana Tennis Court, Queen's Road, Fort, furniture comprising automatic dining tables, chairs, dinnerwaggons and plain and mirror back Jecobean sideboards to match rich carpets, China and brassware, Jecobean curios and silver cabinets, rich craddle spring Chesterfield suites library book cases, get leg and centre tables, folding screens, glass bureau writing desks, gramophone and hat stands, standard electric lamps and drawing room suites to match, portable gramophones, steel fire proof safes, marble top tables, reclining sofas, office tables and chairs Jecobean single beds with box mattress, single and double glass and panelled door almirahs, dressing tables, shaving stands and lady's chival glass to match marble washing tables, solid zundah wardrobes, hall clocks, meatsafe, cupboards, rich glass, crockery and platedware, etc.

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3 cakes. Re. 1
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P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29 Oct.	RAZMAK@		10,602
Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
9 ,,	RANCHI ,,		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
1 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
Mar	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA $ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,60.
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £280, B. £170, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £50.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
29th Oct.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie	
31st ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.	
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA ..	Mombasa.	
2nd ,,	BARPET ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
4th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
9th ,,	KHANDALLA.	East & South Africa.	

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

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The Special Adviser,
C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

REPLIES TO ENQUIRIES.

M.M.G.—Cotton. Think the advance is only temporary. Would sell short on strong markets.

N.K.L.—Cloth sales. India Mills about 20,000 bales. Japanese 7,000 bales. English practically nil.

T. U. D.—Silver. Expect steady markets within scalping limits.

Skin Tortures End

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind or skin Eruption since."

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Take it for

Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Boils.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised Rs. 6,00,00,000.
„ Subscribed „ 3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up „ 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS „ 1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
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ALL RISKS
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TARPAULINS
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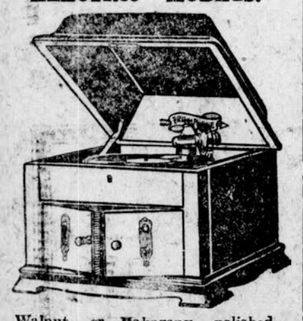
CANVAS
of all kinds and sizes,
Such as Chair Canvas, Green Canvas, Brown Canvas, and Oil Cloths of all kinds.
Wholesale as well as retailed orders, local as well mofussil will be promptly executed at moderate price.
Just try and be satisfied.
M GORDHANDAS & CO.,
220, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay.
Post No. 3.

PRIMAPHONES
ELECTRIC MODELS.



Walnut or Mahogany polished cabinets equipped with the World Renowned PATENT MOTOPHONE ELECTRIC MOTOR, the most reliable and perfect Electric Motor, specially manufactured for Gramophones under Letters PATENT with eight British and other PATENTS, working on Direct Drive System on all Currents and Voltage from 50 to 250 Currents either A. C. or D. C. without the help of resistance and most economical in consumption, taking Current equal to 16 C. P lamp.
Model No. 225 Price Rs. 250/- Delivered free to any Railway Stat in in India.
Sole Distributors :—
Bombay Phono & General Agency,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address :—PRIM PHON

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.
ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V P. Charges Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.
TESTIMONIAL
Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart., B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph D. B.M.S Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes :—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES QUIET BUT

SECURITIES LIFELESS.

MILL SHARES:—

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Following easier Cotton quotations, Cotton Mill Shares opened quiet and declined slightly on profit taking. There was rather more liquidation in Dyeings. There was a fairly good business in the market along with small transfer business. The undertone of the market is steady and looks like fluctuating within a small range.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

There was some long liquidation in Tata Iron Shares. Hydros were rather weak. Burmahs were neglected Cement Shares were firm. It is reported that Punjab Portland Cement has made fairly good profit and arrears of dividends on preference shares are likely to be paid partly.

SECURITIES:—

The market at present is lifeless with prices unchanged and small business is passing. Speculators bought on easy money market but Banks have been noticed selling. Public demand is conspicuous by absence. Investors preferring to invest in Treasury Bills which seem attractive investment.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 80/8.
Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 91/8
Central Co-operative Pd. (50 2 p.c. 64
Central (£5) 9 p.c. 27/10.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 83.
Imperial (100) 1442-8.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 356-4.
Union (5) Rs. 3|13.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 33.
Central India Mining (10) 25-12.
India Cement (250) 196/4
Katni Cement (100) (O) 176/4.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 595.
Punjab Cement (D) 9/12.
Punjab Cement (P) 14-12.
Shivrajpur (10) 49-12.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 900.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 104
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 94-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-8.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (10) 5 p.c 98.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107 xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 142|8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 702-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 92.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 92.
Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 7 p.c. 827/8.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 3-1/2 p.c. 138/2 xd.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 69/8.
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100).
Tata Power P. (1,000) 533/12
Tata Power O (1,000) 850
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 865.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 612/8
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25 560.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 412/8.
Apollo (30) nil 6.
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mrg. (500) 325.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 93, 985
Central India O. (Nagpur, (100) 12/8 542/8.
Central India P. (Nagpar) (500) 12. 495.
Century (100) 470.
Crescent (100) 205
Colaba Mills 133-12.
Dawn (250) 80, 705.
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 0-14-0
Edward Sassoon (100) nil, 126/4.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 953/12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 33.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19/2.
Gokak Mills (100) 133/12
Indore Mawan (100) 365.
Indian Dying and Bleach Co. (100) 11 262/8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (500) 28/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 266/4.
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 6700.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil 111/4.
Maneckji Petit (1000) 1730.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 600.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50 2,030.
New Great Mills 318/12.
Pabaney Mill 200 277/8.
Pearl Mill 250 592/8.
173 Simplex 73, 173-12.
521-4 Swadeshi 16.
722-8 Burma 20, 22, 23, 25, 23.
108-4 Hydro 66, 65, 67, 1075.
138/2 Tram 38-2, 37 X.D. 138/2.
197-8 Diff. 81, 32, 81, 195.
55 Ord. 55.
3-1/2 p.c. 76/5.
1945/55 107/5.
Phoenix (100) 416/4.
Simplex (100) 175
Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1|2 77-8.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 28.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76 5/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/5/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/4.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.
Forward Rates.—2nd November Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 76/5 1945/55 Rs. 107/4/6; 4 per cent Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/4.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Sholapur (10000) 200, 8225.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10 520.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 157-8.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 39.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3050.
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 300.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 717/8.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.D. 270.
Bombay Steam O. (250) p.c. 200
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 230 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 43.
British Burma Petroleum 5/4.
Relapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 8/12.
Empire of India Life (500-[illegible] 1950.
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 360.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) R 18/14.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) p.c. 2475.
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 45 645.
Scindia Steam (15) 16-6.
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd. 133.
Tata Constructions (30) 4, 53.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 84/8.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 55.
Tata Iron Def. (80) 195.
Telephone Co. (5) 41.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)
Muktsar (Punjab), Oct. 26.

Wheat Ready	4 4 0 to	4 12	0
Wheat Maghar		4 6	0
Wheat Har (85)		4 6	6
Gram Ready	3 14 0 to	4 4	0
Gram Jeth		3 9	0
Cottonseeds Ready		3 3	9
Cottonseeds Maghar		3 4	0
Cottonseeds Poh		3 4	6
Cottonseeds Phagan		3 6	0
Cotton Ready		32 0	0
Kapas Ready	13 0 0 to	13 12	0

Arrival:—
Kapas 500 mds.
Gram 500 mds.
Market strong.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct 28.

Castorseed May delivery; opening Rs. 47/14; highest Rs. 48/3; lowest Rs. 47/14; closing Rs. 48/1.
Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/4/3; closing Rs. 4/4.
Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 55/12; highest Rs. 56/3; lowest Rs. 56; closing Rs. 56/1.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 27
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb.
London, Oct. 27.
spot Sellers 1-5

Every boat brings them fresh from London

ARDATH
222
VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES
50 Re.1
10 As.3

MADE IN LONDON, BY ARDATH TOBACCO CO. LTD.

The Bombay Chronicle

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When buying a new bicycle, the experienced cyclist looks for the famous "Three Piled Rifles" trade mark on the steering head. He knows that if he buys a B.S.A. he will get a high-grade bicycle that will give years of reliable service under all conditions.

Follow the lead of experienced cyclists and buy a B.S.A. Bicycle, built throughout in the B.S.A. factories and guaranteed for fifty years.

Look for this trade mark on the steering head and the Three Piled Rifles on all important parts

Send for the B.S.A. catalogue.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
313, Hornby Road, Bombay.
B.S.A. Motor Bicycles from 2.49 h.p. to 9.86 h.p (14 models).

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

HEDGE SELLING

New York, Oct. 27.

The New York futures market opened 25 points higher but soon it was acting heavy on account of the overbought state of the market after recent covering up of short interest. As anticipated the technical state of the market was rendered weak and spinners refusing to follow the advance, prices gradually declined till close on increased hedge selling and long liquidation.

The market closed at a decline of 26 to 40 points. Spot Cotton declined 25 points to 21-15C.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a loss of 10 to 14 points. Spot Cotton dropped 9 points at 21.09C.

Our opinion remains unchanged and prefer sales in strong markets for a quick turn.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 27th instant.

January Highest 21.33 (10 a.m.); Lowest 20.82 (3 p.m.).

Market declined on long liquidation and hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugar's New York Friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 27th instant as follows:—

"Market acts overbought. Prefer sales on rallies."

Theodore Price:—"Think prices are high enough for the present."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 27.
December	20.73 —.27
January	20.82— .26
March	21.01 —.27
May	21.13 —.29
July	21.00 —.40
Middling Spot	21.15 —.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 27.
January	21.11 —.10
March	21.25 —.14
Middling Spot	21.09— .09

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 27.

New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	21.19
May	21.50
New York, Noon Call.	
January	21.02
March	21.56
March	21.17
May	21.28
March	21.38
New Orleans 9-30 a m Jan	
January	21.40
May	21.59

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 62,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 18,000 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28
Receipts to date 28-10-27	3444000
Receipts Yesterday 28-10-27	62000
Exports to date 28-10-27	185800
Stock at Ports 21-10-27	20490000
Stock Interior Towns 21-10-27	967000
Stock Liverpool 21-10-27	1015000
Visible Supply 21-10-27	5024000
Quantity in Sight 21-10-27	4992000
	1926-27
Receipts to date 28-10-27	4449000
Receipts Yesterday 28-10-27	68000
Exports to date 28-10-27	2991000
Stock at Ports 21-10-27	2092000
Stock Interior Towns 21-10-27	1078000
Stock Liverpool 21-10-27	768000
Visible Supply 21-10-27	4691000
Quantity in Sight 21-10-27	57990000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Oct. 27.
T T Berlin on London	20.30
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09 1-8
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	28.35
T T Milan on London	89.90
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.05
T T London on Prague	164.31

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 27.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Oct.-Nov. shipment sellers £8-5-0

Castorseed, Bombay, Oct.-Nov. shipment sellers £17-12-6

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Oct.-Nov. shipment £19-7-6

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 27.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton Oct.-Nov. shipment sellers £17

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Nov.-Dec. shipment sellers £17

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton, Jan.-Feb. shipment Hull paid £14-16-3

Linseed, Bombay, ton, Oct.-Nov. shipment sellers £17-15

LIVERPOOL.

STEADY ON GENERAL BUYING

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

The Liverpool futures market opened 13 points higher but reacted on profit taking. At the decline there was general buying which resulted in a steady close at a gain of 11 to 15 points. Middling spot improved 34 points to 11.80c.

Empire futures improved 11 points while Egyptian Cotton futures closed 15 points lower for near months and distant options closed unchanged.

The Liverpool market is due to open 18 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 27th instant.

9-05 a.m.:—No precipitation warm.

8-55 p.m.:—General buying and straddle buying. Weather is favourable.

Messrs. Lungley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:—

Market puzzled. Think trade demand insufficient to maintain prices.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s report:—

Market nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being unfavourable, crop—conditions and undavourable conditions in dry goods market.

We recommend liquidation of past "longs" with a view to replacinl or lower levels.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable D|-27th instant (5-50 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:—

"See nothing in the position to cause a decline other than a reaction. We still favour the 'Bull' side."

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable D|-27th instant (5-35 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson.—

"Advance bringing out considerable realising, but unless Bureau raises its last estimate think values will work higher."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"New York reacting having exaggerated importance of bullish ginning figures."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 27.
October	11.30 plus .12
November	11.24 plus .11
December	11 23 plus .11
January	11.25 plus .11
February	11.22 plus .11
March	11.22 plus .11
April	11.19 plus .12
May	11.20 plus .12
June	11.14 plus .12
July	11.11 plus .12
August	10.98 plus .12
September	10 83 plus .15
October	10.72 plus .15
Middling Spot	11.80 plus .34

SALES.

Sales at Liverpool 8,000 bales

Sales on Speculation 200 bales

Sales of East Indian Cotton 10 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 27.
Scinde, Good	8.80 plus .20
Scinde, Fully Good	9.00 plus .20
Scinde, Fine	9.20 plus .20
Bengal, Good	8.80 plus .20
Bengal, Fully Good	9.00 plus .20
Bengal, Fine	9.20 plus .20
Oomra, Good	9.35 plus .20
Oomra, Fully Good	9.60 plus .20
Oomra, Fine	9.85 plus .20
Broach, Good	9.85 plus .20
Broach, Fully Good	10.15 plus .20
Broach, Fine	10.45 plus .20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 27.
October	18.41—.15
November	18.55—.15
December	18.62—10
January	18.68—.06
February	18.68—.06
March	18.75—.03
April	18.75—.03
May	18.75—.03
June	13.69 plus .04
July	18.60—
August	18.60—
September	18.60—
October	18.60—

Sakellaridis F. G. F. Spot 19.05 plus .05

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 27.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4 4 11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 27.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 7-8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 5-16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 7-16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

BOMBAY.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION CONTINUES

Bombay, Oct. 28

Following a decline of 26 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 396/8 and improved to 397/8 on scattered buying. At this level there was renewed liquidation by recent bulls and prices registered a sharp decline. Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	396/8	392/8	393	393/8
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	363	363	360	361/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	326/8	327	325	326

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Following an easier Liverpool opened at a decline of 25 points against an expectation of 18 points, the local market opened at Rs. 392/12 for Broach Apl/May delivery. Though prices declined fully Rs. 11 below yesterday's opening prices, there was absence of any support. Trading was mostly confined to speculative enterprises and quotations at 6.30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	392/12	393	391/8	391/12
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	360	360	359	359
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	324	324	323	322

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 28
January	240.60—.0.80
April	246.40—.0.20

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Sunday to Thursday's Receipts	4,140
Thursday's Exports	1,123
Receipts from 1st Sept.	88,004
Receipts same time last year	66,589
Exports from 1st Sept.	101,157
Exports same time last year	45,926
Stock of Cotton on 20th Oct.	231,115
Stock same time last year	286,604

DAILY ROOM RATES.

	Bombay, Oct. 28.
Bengal Dec/Jan	324
Broach Apl/May	392
Oomra Dec/Jan	360

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	351	345	339
Sindh-Punjab	349	343	336

READY COTTON SALES.

100	E. D. Sassoon	Aligarh	342
200	N. Fatehalli	Bengal	290
100	Volkart Bros.	Raichur	392
100	E. D. Sassoon	Kuradwadi	364
100	Currimbhai	Bengal	295

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BEUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 28.

In full-pressed Bales.	5 days	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	26	601	1774
Central India	267	7259	6072
Barsi and Nagar		1204	419
Hyderabad-Gaorani	46	606	110
Berar	697	4854	1607
Central Provinces	199	2852	577
Total Oomras	1235	17176	10559
Dholera	387	12532	2076
N.W. Provinces ..	2403	8374	2133
Rajputana ..	6	5446	5493
Sind-Punjab ..	109	4880	2877
Broach ..		2349	77
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	5376
Westerns-Northerns		2636	6309
Coccanada ..		..	202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6013	3782
Persian		1855	1879
American		18088	13812
Egyptian and African		4288	12008
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		2	
Total	4140	86004	66,583

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 20th Oct.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	461	57,000	36,679
Japan & China		56,989	13578
Coast Ports ..	662	1692	1949
Up-country by Rail		10,876	14570
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		2920	320
Total	1123	130479	67096

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contract Nov.	Dec.
Bental Superfine M.G.	340		
Bengal Fine M.G.	330	+ 8	+ 7
Bengal F.G.M.G.	325		
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	330		
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	325		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	375		
Nagpur Fine M.G.	375	+23	+19
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	375		
Arvi Fine M.G.	370	+14	+11
Amraoti Fine M.G.	365		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	365	+ 4	+ 2/3
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	360		
Khandesh Fine M.G.	350/60	+ 1	— 4/5
Muthia Fine M.G.	350/60		
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	—	—	—
Purna Average Quality	—	/	—
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	370		
Indore/Ujjain	365		
Burwah Sanavad	370		
			March
Broach Fine M.G.	390		+13
Broach F.G.M.G.	385		
Western Good M.G.	375/80		
Western H.G.	—		
Cambodia Fine M.G.	430		
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M.G.	410		
Compta F.G.M.G.	410		
Dholera F.G.M.G.	—		
Kadi/Viramgam F.G. M.G.	—		

BULLION BROKERS ON STRIKE

REFUSE TO REDUCE BROKERAGE.

BUSINESS DISORGANISED

Bombay, Oct. 28:

The Bullion Market was closed to-day, because the Brokers on reading the hand bill published by Silver merchants to reduce the brokerage have decided to strike Nominal Quotations were as under:—

SILVER.

Ready Silver	58 9 0
Kartak	58 9 0
Maghar	58 10 0
Double options premiums:—	
Kartak	0 9 0
Magsar	1 2 0

GOLD.

Ready	21 7 6
Kartak	21 7 0
Magsar	21 7 0
National Bank	21 10 6
Sovereigns	13 6 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 28

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 27th Oct.

Wheat	14,406	cwts.
Linseed	6,331	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	335	,,
Gingellyseeds	8.437	,,
Poppyseed	169	,,
Groundnuts	60,479	,,
Castorseed	15,130	,,
Rice	19,308	,,
Myrabollams	4,611	,,
Cottonseed	29,344	,,
Mowraseed	1,067	,,
Gram	3,243	,,
Joowar	5,291	,,
Maize	167	,,
Barley	702	,,
Bajree	2,588	,,
Coal	4,267	tons.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—

Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 7|32.

Bank's buying T T 1/6.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.

Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D 907.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 967.

Bank's buying D D 952.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 128

Bank's buying 60 D.st D P 124.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 135-1|4.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 171 3/4.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 155 1|4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D 275

London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11

London—Silver per oz. Ready 25-13.

London—Silver per oz. Forward 25-14.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet and steady.

Condition remain unchanged. China bought.

American Cross Rate dol. 4.87-3/32.

Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.057.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

3 months 4 5-16 per cent.

6 months 4 7-16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.

Money Call 1 3-4 per cent. to 2 per cent.

1 month 2 1-2 per cent.

3 months 3 per cent.

6 months 4 1-2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Quiet.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

NEW YORK CABLE.

LATEST TREND CABLE FOR NEXT WEEK JUST RECEIVED.

So far ALL "Mysticor" has said has happened. THIS FRESH NEWS IS GOING TO HELP CLIENTS TO MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL PROFIT.

COME EARLY & ACT.

8-30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

FEE UPTO 4TH NOV. RS. 50/-

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On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 27.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb, Jan.-Feb. shipment sellers 49-6

Barletta Russo, per 62 1-2 lb, Jan.-Feb. shipment sellers 49

Wheat, South Australian, Oct.-Nov. sellers shipment 51-9

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels Nov. shipment sellers 51

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 27.

Copper, English Best Selected £62 3-8

Copper Braziers. £70 1-2

Yellow Metal. £63

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £22 3-4

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13 5-8

Tin, English Ingots, £264 1-4

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 27.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt. Nov.-Dec. delivery sellers 29-3

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt., Jan.-April delivery paid 29-6

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 27.

Silver—Market quietly steady.

Spot	25 13-16
Forward	25 7-8

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 27.

Demand Bills 486.68

COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 27.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 15 1-2

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS.

28th Oct.

Money:—Upon the re-opening of the market steady monetary conditions were manifest with borrowers of call funds at 3 to 2 1/2. The trade demand has shown further improvement to the extent of about Rs. 150 lacs and it is anticipated that this will continue. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—two months 3 per cent; three months 3 1/2 per cent and six months 4 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 21st October 1927, shows a decrease of Rs. 8.61 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now standing at Rs. 28,50,06,000 as compared with Rs. 42.40 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 35.06, an increase of 0.35 per cent. over last week. Government securities are down by Rs. 37.53 lacs. Loans are up by Rs. 20.62 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have declined by Rs. 20.29 lacs and Rs. 55.84 lacs respectively. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 90.19 lacs to Rs. 6.18 crores, while other deposites are down by Rs. 204.77 lacs to Rs. 74.21 crores. The banak rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

The gilt-edged market has, with main, been quiet. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper improved slightly from Rs. 76-4 to Rs. 76-6 but closed at Rs. 76-5-6. 1945-55 Loan kept steady at Rs. 107-5-6. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 101-12 and Rs. 103. 5 1/2 per cent 1928 Bonds are quoted at Rs. 105-15. 6 per cent Bonds 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 104-12 and Rs. 106-1 and 1932 at Rs. 107-4. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was unmoved at Rs. 112-4. 4 per cent Lan 1960-70 is quoted at Rs. 88-6 and 1934-37 at Rs. 94- 4.

The currency return as of 22nd October shows a further increase of Rs. 49.21 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 183.01 crores. Silver coins have increased by Rs. 28.21 lacs to Rs. 108-09 crores, while silver bullion under coinage has declined by Rs. 7.36 lacs to Rs. 7.27 crores. The figure of gold coin and bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. Securities in India and in England have both risen by Rs. 19.79 lacs and Rs. 8.59 lacs respectively. The metalic reserve ratio to circulatoin is 79.30 as against 79.39 a week ago.

Exchange:—Sterling exchange this week has exhibited increased activity due to the number of export bills appearing in the local market. There were sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-15/16d. and buyers at 1s. 6d. with minor transatoin at the middle rate. The present tone of the market is considered buoyant. There is no change in the situation as regards remittances for bullion account. The following are the forward rates:—Ready 1s. 5-15/16; from 10th November to December 1s. 5-31/32d; December/January/February 1s. 6d; March 1s. 5-31/32; April 1s. 5-29/32d and May/June 1s. 5-7/8d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from dol. 4.87-7/32 to dol. 4.86-15/16, but improved at the close to do. 4.87-3/32. French francs and the Belga kept steady at 124.05 and 34.95. The Italian lira was unchanged at 89.10.

GOLD.

Although small trading was done at the Moorat (Hindu New Year day), conditions in the gold market have been uninteresting. The price of ready gold throughout the week under report was almost unchanged at Rs. 21-7-3 per tola. The daily offtake continues at the average of about 8,000 tolas and stocks on hand approximate 2 1/2 lacs tolas. In London the price of gold opened at 84s. 11 1/4d declined to 84.10 1/2d. but closed at 84.11d. The quotatoin for sovereigns kept steady at Rs. 13-7-3 for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-7-3 for ready, Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-7-0 for 10th November and 9th December settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £40,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £98,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 440,288 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from Lodon is expected to be £35,000.

Silver:—Operations in the silver market this week have not been large and price fluctuations have been small. Sales were effected for American account, while there was little participation by China banks. The price of ready silver opened at Rs. 58-11, declined to Rs. 58-8, but subsequently improved and closed at Rs. 58-10. The daily offtake averages 100 bars and the stocks on hand are estimated at about 6400 bars. It is significant to note that during the entire month of October with the exception of a few days, the price of silver has moved wtihin the narrow limits of about six annas per 100 tolas. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 2s.6-5/8d. to 2s. 6 1/2d but closed at 2s. 6d5/8d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 25-7/8d and 25-3/4d. for ready, and 25-15/16d. and 25-13/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 58-11 and Rs. 58-8 for ready, Rs. 58-10-0 and Rs. 58-7 for 14th November settlement and Rs. 58-11 and Rs. 58-8 for 13th December settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £60,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1361 bars and Rs. 118,090 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £45,000.

Shares:—With the cessation of the pre-holiday inactivity the share market has been firm and active, and all prices have registered advances.

The miscellneous section has acted in concert, the most notable feature being the sharp rise in Tata Iron Defds which rose form Rs. 182/8 to Rs. 197/8.

PIECEGOODS

Bombay, Oct. 28.

It is impossible to record any general improvements in the position of spinners and manufacturers in the local cotton industry. In plain cloths such as grey and white, producers have experienced only a small trade. The declining prices of raw cotton which have taken place practically from day to day upto Diwalli Murat business have caused buyers to operate with caution and in some cases dealers were anxious to part with their holdings at a loss. The total amount of business on Murat night is reported about 20,000 bales which is considered unsatisfactory. However in view of good crops it is anticipated that moderate demand from up-country markets is likely to develop in due course.

Japanese clothnow slowly and some 700 Bales were bought on Murat night. Demand is only limited.

English cloth had a dull time and very little business was done in this section.

On the whole it appears that there are no chances for any brisk demand in the near future. However should prices decline from present level say about an anna per lb increasing enquiry can be hoped for moderate quantity

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 28.

During the early part of the week under review the market evidenced a further drop of about 2 as. per cwt. in Spot Prices and a Pence per cwt. in Forward Deliveries. There was thereafter a temporary reaction in sympathy with better advices from Forward Markets with an improvement of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. all round. During and after the Diwali Holidays the Market has exhibited a weakening tendency with irregular fluctuations of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in view of large stocks, fresh arrivals of about 1,10,000 Bags of Java Sugar this week, and heavy arrivals to follow in near future, it seems that current prices hardly warrent any improvement. The highest and the lowest prices this week were Rs. 14/7 and Rs. 14/3 1/2 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 14/10 and Rs. 14/10 for B. R. B. and Rs. 14/6 and Rs. 14/4 for Beet Sugar, Sh. 13/8 and Sh. 13/5 for Sept., Sh. 13/9 and Sh. 13/5 for Oct. Sh. 14/2 and Sh. 13/9 for Nov/Dec Rs. 9/11 and Rs. 9/9 for Jan/Feb March Shipment for Java Sugar.

Total Stocks are estimated at about 2,50,000 Bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/3 per cwt F B H.
S. S. "Querimba" Sh. 13/7 per cwt F B H.
S. S. "Begum" Sh. 13/7 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. "Risaldar" Sh. 13/7 per cwt F B H.
Shipment September Sh. 13/7 per cwt F B H.
Shipment October Sh. 13/7 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 14/1 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/10 per cwt F B H.

Jamnagar C. I. F:
October Sh. 14/2 per cwt. F B H.
Nov/Dec Sh. 14/2 per cwt F B H.
Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/11 per cwt. F B H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar.—
Ready Rs. 14/8 per cwt.

Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/4 per cwt.

Tone:—Weak.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

(PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay, Oct. 28.

During the week under report, a fair quantity of Northern Navigation Natal Coal from the forward shipments has changed hands at about 27/3 sh. c. i. f. Bombay. It is also reported that another steamer of Bengal Coal (Noonoodih-Jitpur) has been fixed for November/December shipment. Otherwise there is nothing to report, the market having been quiet with very little inquiry.

STEAMERS DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

21-10-27 S. S. Portfield Desh./Seeb./Poni. Andrew Yule and Co.

24-10.27 S. S. "Akbar", Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

30-10-27 S. S. "Siberian Prince, Durban, Navigation, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

3-11-27 S. S. "Wynacre", Northern Navigation, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

8-11-27 S. S. "A Steamer", Cardiff all large, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

25-11.27 S. S. "Zavani", Bengal Coal, Gandhi and Co.

(Noonoodih-Jitpur)

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C.I.F.	Ex.Scales Darukhana.
Northern Navigation Natal Coal	27/3 sh.	Rs. 21/8
Durban Navi. Natal Coal	27/3 sh.	Rs. 21/8
Burnside	27/3 sh.	Rs. 21/8
Deshargarh	Rs. 17/8	Rs. 19/
Seebpore/Poniati	Rs. 17/2	Rs. 18/12
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. 17/4	Rs. 18/12

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	14-0-0
Epsom Salt	3 8 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	10 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 12 0
Maize Starch, Continental	11 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16-8-0
Zinc Chloride German	16-4-0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32-4-0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	32 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkek Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 2 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 8 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8-10-0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8-10-0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Sma'l	8-4-0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 12 0
Soda Ash	6 12 0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 4 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small pkg.	33 8 0
Litharge Flake Small pkg. (French)	28 0 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 0
Antimony Salt	0-5-10
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 2
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 (
Acetic Acid	0 7 9
Formal-de-hyde	0 6 3
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0-10-2

For Farina to-day's rate for ready stock is Rs. 14 per cwt.: but the consignments per s. s. "Sommeldijk" are being offered at Rs. 13-12-0 per cwt. On the whole the tone for Farina is upward with steady increase as the market in Holland is very lively.

For Australian Mutton Tallow the prices in Australia have gone up in the last week and still there is every possibility of further rise over there and we believe the same may reach Rs. 33/8/0 per cwt. for ready stock within the next forthnight.

For Aniline Salt and Dextrine owing to the abolition of Duty announced recently the prices are weak with the result that there are good many sellers.

For Bleaching Powder owing to small arrivals, besides the stocks of fresh lots being nominal, the prices are likely to go higher in the near future.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 21st October 1927.

LIABILITIES

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000
Reserve	5,07 50 000
Public Deposits	6,18 20 000
Other Deposits	74,21 36 000
Loans against securities per contra	——
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	——
Contingent Liabilities	——
Sundries	88 49 000
Rupees	91,98 05 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£1,005,100
Advances and Investments in London	£939,000
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£139,500

ASSETS.

Government Securities	18,79 51 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,95 85 000
Loans	11,13 24 000
Cash Credits	22,35 74 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	5,35 86 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	81 61 000
Bullion	19 000
Dead Stock	2,80 14 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	——
Sundries	54 97 000
Balances with other Banks	20 88 000
	83,47 99 000
Cash	28,50 06 000
Rupees	91 98 05 000
Percentage	35.06
Bank Rate	5 p.c.

LIABILITIES

	Increase.
Public Deposits Rs.	90 19 000 Decrease.
Other Deposits	,, 2,04,77,000

ASSETS.

	Decrease.
Bank's Investments Rs.	38,85,000
Loans	,, 20,62,000 Decrease.
Cash Credits	,, 20,29,000 Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	,, 54,41,000 Decrease.
Cash	,, 8,61,000
Percentage	35.06

VURDHMAN CO ON COTTON

BOMBAY, October 27

AMERICA:—

Since our last repot continuation of hedge selling has been the general feature until the publication of the Ginning Report on Tuesday night when heavy shortcovering followed and the net advance for the week is 89 points for January futures.

The Ginning Report placed the ginning upto 17th at 8,119,000 bales. This figure was slightly below general expectations and led to a recovery of about 1 1/2 cent in prices within two days. Considering the early crop movement, especially in Texas, the ginning figure does not go to show that the last Bureau crop estimate is far in the wrong as it was supposed, and the fundamental position of cotton remains as strong as ever without being disturbed.

For the past seven weeks or so cotton prices have been kept under the pressure of sensonal hedge selling but the trend of recent price fluctuations shows that the pressure is of late getting less ntense. It may be that hedge selling may continue to remain for some-time more but that will be spasmodic and not reglular seems to be almost certain. A stage is now reached in price making when trade is getting satiated with declining markets. A general impression prevails that purchases of cotton around 20 cents on January basis will pay will. There seems to be more than usual activity in the Continental Spinners and the reported demond for cotton from Poland, Russia Italy and elsewhere go to show that higher prices are inevitable in the long run. Looking ahead, therefore, we would prefer buying cotton at dips to selling short.

BOMBAY:—

The tendency for cotton prices has been downward early during the past week and April/May Broach dropped to Rs. 378/- but there was considerable resistance at this level and prices attained a certain amount of stability towards the week-end. After the Ginning Report on Tuesday there was a scarcity of sellers and prices hardened in sympathy with New York.

Except for some slight untimely rain in Kathiawar crop reports are generally very fair.

Although spot market is very quiet Japanese are taking some interest in New Crop. We think that prices have seen the bottom in the autumnal dip and will henceforth lead to a higher level with some rude jerks now and then.

ARMISTICE DAY IN BOMBAY

The followlowing prers not has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor has this year again Expressed a wish that throughout the Empire the 9th anniversary of the Armistice should be marked by a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m., Railway time, on the 11th November. His Majesty also desires that all Christian Churches should hold their services at such hours as will enable two minutes' silence to take place during service at 11 a.m.,

In order that all should be enabled to observe simultaneously this moment of solemn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City. At 11 a.m railway time, guns will be fired from the Maidan, opposite the Church Gate Station and near the Grant Road Station. For the North of the Island certain mills will be asked to blow a prolonged blast on their syrens. On these signals it is hoped that all locomotion and movement in streets, in factories, schools and offices will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minuttes. On the tramway system cars will be stopped. Rail and water transport need not, however, be suspended.

As on previous occasions, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay confidently appeals to all organisations controlling labour and shipping to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wishes, and to assist in making impressivt this reverent acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 27.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £20 3-4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £120 1-2
P and O. Banking Corporation £10 1-2
National Bank £50
Eastern Bank £6 3-8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £85 7-8
Conversion Loan £75 1-2
Indian Loa, 5 1-2 per cent. £102 7-8
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent £56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan 61
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan £70 3-4
Consols £55 1-4
War Loan 5 per cent. £100 1-2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £94

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25. C and F Calcutta.
Oct.-Dec. per cwt 14 1 1-2
Jan.-March. per cwt. 14 4 12
C and F Bombay,—
Oct.-Dec. per cwt. 14 3 1 4
C and F Karachi, per cwt.—
Oct.-Dec. per cwt. 14-4

PHOSFERINE for Nerve Control

MAJOR H. SYKES

O.B.E., Aeronautical and Technical Adviser for the British Automobile Schools, Ltd., *writes*:—

"OFTEN one hears the phrase in reference to "Kniglits of the Air," "Oh! He has no nerves!" No greater mistake was ever made. Airmen are usually all nerves, only they are "under control." This phase of life is undoubtedly a strain on one's nervous system, and at times a tonic is essential. During 1917 I sustained a very serious accident, which all but put me out for good, and had it not been for the wonderful skill of modern surgery and the astounding properties of Phosferine, I would to-day be a wreck, instead of which I am still flying. There are times when both airman and passenger feel in need of a rapid and sustaining tonic, and in such cases I never fail to use or recommend Phosferine."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. It makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED. Ludgate Hill, London, England
Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 28.

Nippon, Straw, Gothenburg.
Razmak, Browning, Marseilles.
Barpeta, Strachan, Busrah.
Begum, Perry, Calcutta
Manora, Hudson, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 29.

Razmak, Browning, Marseilles.

LOADING.

Oct. 28.

Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.
Steamer British Fern for Abadan.
Steamer Querimba for Rangoon.
Steamer Vasna for Busreh.
Steamer Nippon for Calcutta.
Steamer City of Melbourne for Calcutta.
Steamer City of Simla for Antwerp.
Steamer Begum for Java.

S S Nippon:—The Graham T Co's steamer Nippon arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Begum:—The T M Co's steamer Manora arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Manora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Manora arrived in harbuor yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Razmak will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for Marseilles with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B I S N Co's mail steamer Khandalla will arrive to-day at about 7 a.m. from Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS

Oct. 28.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—10 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 10 bundles woollen carpets, Hajioff; 59 bundles woollen carpets, M M T Afshar; 8 bales woollen carpets, 8 cases cotton prints, 69 cases bristles, 2 cases lizard skins, 61 bales lamb skins, Cox and Kings; 450 cwts groundnut seeds, R Meherally and Co.

For Constantinople:—4 bundles woollen carpets and embroidery, H A Ebrahimoff.

For Port Said:—15 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Assyria for Liverpool:—16 bales cotton fly, Textile Waste Co; 150 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 8 bales wool raw, M Mangalehand.

For Glasgow:—6 cases brassware, H Valiram.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 100 cwts gum Arabic, Tamboli and Co.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their opy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....

For Constantinople:—50 cwts mendi powder, A H Dial.

S S Manora for London:—3880 cwts linseed oil cake, J Travers and Sons; 18 cwts linseed oil cake, Grindlay and Co; 4200 cwts linseed oil cake, S Bannister and Co.

For Havre:—600 cwts bonemeal, S Bannister and Co; 63 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 60 bales cotton raw, K Dewchand and Co; 420 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 62 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, B Cursondass and Co.

S S City of Nagpore for Dunkirk:—191 cwts gum, J Mansbi and Co; 110 bales cotton raw, Vurdhman Bros; 220 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas and Co.

For Hull:—2002 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 8004 cwts crushed myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 2000 cwts castor seed, S Nagindas and Co.

S S Razmak for Port Said:—7 bales cotton yarn, 10 bales cotton sheeting, E D Sassoon and Co.

For London:—2 cases mica splits, M M and Co.

S S Warfield for Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, S Parmanand.

S S Argenfels for Hamburg:—7 cases dry casings, 6 cases dry sheep guts, 6 casks wet casings, Ad Meyer; 110 bales cotton fly, Textile Products; 100 cwts poppy seed Volkart Bros; 200 cwts gum Arabic, P E Bros; 200 cwts casein, Amin and Sons; 2 cases dry casing, Union Casing Supplying Co; 23 cwts gum tragacanth, H M S Shustry; 105 cwts niger seed, J Parmanand and Co; 105 cwts niger seed 51 cwts apricot kernels, M Thadani and Co; 1007 cwts linseed, J Dayal; 4000 cwts groundnut oil cake, S Bannister and Co; 62 cwts gum Arabic, E Veerji and Co; 495 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 166 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 112 cwts dry casein, L Ebranimji.

For Bremen:—200 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 28.

S S Morocco from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co:—8 casks 20 drums plaster, 103 cases polish, 70 cases 2 casks washing blue, 282 drums disinfectant fluid, 1863 drums linseed oil, 10 drums turpentine, 240 drums substitute, 300 barrels alum, 40 hogsheads ale, 122 cases 2728 kegs 40 drums paint, 137 cases colour, 14 cases oil varnish.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The S.S. "Razmak" sails for Marseilles at 1 p.m.

Walking Race, Round the Oval 5 p.m.

S.S. "Razmak" with the mails of Oct. 13 due at 6 a.m.

SUNDAY, October 30.

Reception to Mr. T. Mardy Jones, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 5 p.m.

Public meeting to meet and hear Mr. T. Mardy Jones, Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" arrived London on Thursday, the 27th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra s. s. "Nalgora" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 31st instant.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 30th instant.

PT. VAIDYA'S LECTURE.

An address will be delivered to Pt. Ramprashadji Raj Vaidya (Patiala), under the presidentship of Doctor Poput Prabhuram at the Shri Venkateshwar Press Buildings, Khetwadi, to-day (Saturday), at 8 p.m.

PT. DEVARISH''S DISCOURSES.

Pandit Ramnathji Devarishi will deliver a public lecture in Hindi under the auspices of the Vaishnav Parishad and under the presidentship of His Holiness Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj of Bombay on "The Comparison of the 'Sankara and Vallabha' Gita Doctrines" at Nar-Narain's Temple, Kalbadevi Road at 8 p.m. (B. T.) to-day (Saturday).

JAMNAGAR PRINCESSES IN BOMBAY

Princess Dhairkunverba and Princess Nundkunverba, the neices of His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, arrived in Bombay from London by the s. s. Razmak yesterday. They were accompanied by four ladies and their Dewan Saheb, Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji. They drove to the Taj Mahal Hotel and proceeded to their State last night.

MAHARAJA OF DUNGARPUR

His Highness the Maharaja of Dungarpur arrived in Bombay yesterday by the s. s. Razmak from London. He was accompanied by Lt.-Col. Penn and was accorded a hearty reception by the subjects of his State and others. His Highness was profusely garlanded on board the ship and on the wharf by a large number of the members of the Dawoodi Bohra community.

Among those present to welcome him were the Thakore Shaeb of Chagli, Mr. Salehbboy C. Barodawalla, Mr. A. S. Barodawalla, and others. His Highness, after taking leave of those present, drove to the Taj Mahal Hotel and left for his State last night.

The first United Provinces Music Conference commenced to-day at Allahabad under the presidency of Major Ranjit Singh. besides addresses there will be lectures on music competitions and musical demonstrations.—A. P.

The 11th Conference of the All-India Shri Vastava Kharo will be held on December 25 and 26, 1927.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795,

Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St.

BOMBAY.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredient. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills. For a full list of all other preparations write to :

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

MARWARI CHAMBER'S DIWALI CELEBRATIONS.

CALL FOR COOPERATION IN BUSINESS

A very pleasant function was organised by the Board of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce Limited to celebrate Diwali and New Year on Wednesday the 26th October 1927 at 8 p.m. in the rooms of the Chamber at Kalbadevi Road. A fairly large and representative gathering of the Marwari citizens of Bombay was present in the tastefully decorted Hall of the Chamber when Mr. Beniprashad Dalmia, the President of the Chamber cordially welcomed the guests of the evening. The programme commenced with a song of prayer followed by music and singing which, lasting for nearly an hour, provided the gathering with pleasing entertainment.

Then, on the invitation of the President, Mr. Shivpratap Joshi, the Vice-President of the Chamber made a short speech suitable to the occasion.

Mr. Madanlal Jalan who spoke next stated that the need of the hour was broad-based organisation for effecting the pressing reforms in the community and protecting its interests.

Mr. Begraj Gupta followed. He said that we must cultivate the habit of thinking and working for all and not for purely individual interests. It is the absence of this breadth of vision, of this spirit of unity and co-operation among the Indian merchants which is responsible for our increasing difficulties.

The Chairman then made a survey of the conditions social and economic, of the community and deploring that internal quarrels and jealousies appealed to the community to close up the ranks and march forward. In course of the address Mr. Beniprashad Dalmia said "I hear complaints everywhere that the trade is bad, unemployment is increasing. Have you ever tried to analyse the causes, Gentlemen, wew have been engaged mainly in the internal trade of the land. We have been bringing the raw-materials from inside to the ports and taking the foreign imports from the ports to the country. In the first place, foreign traders are usurping that trade. Their agents have penetrated the remotest corners of India and are purchasing the produce of the farms when the farmers are in need of funds. You will have to face this competition with strength and resoudeefulness. Secondly, you are not moving with the times. Turn your eyes more and more towards industries, apply your skil to this field and your present ills will vanish.

Look at the business of banking. You no longer have any control over it. You must embrace modern methods of banking if you want to live. You are Shroffs in name only. To regain our position we must organise, co-operate and amalgamate. Instead of working separately let us combine into groups and work as registered, modern, private banks. Let us carry this spirit of organisataion, Unity and co-operation to every field of our activities and the rest will take care of itself"

After Pan-Supari etc. and a cordial vote of thanks to the Chair the function termnaited amidst great enthusiasum.

SIR NESS WADIA RETURNS

PLEADS FOR PERMANENT OFFICER AT GENEVA.

Although the cold season has not begun yet in its real sense and the people still feel as if they are in the middle of May the mail steamers from England are bringing many notable and distinguished passengers for the past week or two. The P. and O. mail steamr "Razmak" which arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday morning brought a number of well-known citizens which also included Sir Ness Wadia, one of India's delegates to the World Economic Conference held recently at Geneva and Sir Padamanji Ginwalla, President of Indian Tariff Board. Sir Ness Wadia was somewhat bewildered at being besieged by a number of press representatives soon after his arrival in the office. To a representative of the "Chronicle" somewhat humorously he remarked he had not gone home yet as his time was taken up by friends, business men and press representatives in interviews. When asked to give his impressions of the Economic Conference at Geneva, Sir Ness said the report submitted to the Government of India recently of the work done at Geneva spoke more eloquently than what he would say in a few words at his disposal. He emphasised, however, that India should agitate for a permanent organisation at Geneva to watch and safeguard her interests. Japan, Australia, South Africa, Canada and Ireland had permanent organisations and he failed to see why India should not have one of her own.

Sir Padamnaji Ginwalla was away from India on deputation for six months during which time he visited match factories at Belgium, Sweden and England and would start taking evidence in connection with match industry in Bombay shortly.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

On Friday the 28th October tenders for £860,000 were received at 1s. 531/32d. and were alloted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 2nd November 1927 on the same conditions as previously announced.

CHARGE AGAINST MR V. A. DESAI.

CASE TRANSFERRED.

"The case in which Mr. V. A. Desai, Secretary of the All-India United Insurance Co., Ltd. (In voluntary liquidation), was charged with having used forged securities as genuine, namely, share certificates, and with having presented these false certificates and obtained dividends on them, was transferred to the Presidency Magistrate Third Court on Friday by th Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay.

The reason for the transfer was that Mr. S. S. Rngnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate had sanctioned the prosecution of the accused when he (Mr. Rangnekar was acting as a High Court Judge.

Mr. Kanugu who appeared for the accused said that the sanction was given under the Indian Companies Act on an exparte application.

Mr. Velinker who appeared for the compl'ainant raising no objection the case was transferred.

FATAL STOVE EXPLOSION.

2 DEAD AND MANY CHILDREN INJURED

A tragic accident occurred on Thursday evening by the explosion of a stove at Nal Bazar which resulted in the death of two persons. It appeared Tiran Durgai 20 employed in a shop at Mutton Street was lighting a stove when the oil overflew setting the stove ablaze. The tarpaulin of the shop caught fire and Tiran threw off the stove on the road but in doing so sustained serious injuries. The stove being thrown on the road with force exploded and several children who were playing at the time also received burns. The fire brigade being communicated with a fire engind from Babula Tank immedaitely arrived on the scene and put out the fire.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the J. J. Hospital where Tiran and Janoobai (7) died soon after admission. Other four children, (1) Mariambi (6) Abdul Gani Mohiddin (10) Abdul Rehman (6) and Azumulla Mohmed (6) are detained in the hospital.

The corner held an inquest touching the death of Tiran and Janoobai and after recording identification evidence adjourned further enquiry.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS BY TENDER.

1. Tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, the Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Northern India, New Delhi the Accountant-General, Madras, the Accountant-General, Burma, Rangoon and the Currency Officers, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi on Tuesday the 1st November up to 1 p.m. (standard time) for three months' Treasury Bills as to the amount of Rs. 1 1/2 crores.

2. The Bills will be in amounts of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000 Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000.

3. The Bills will be issued from and paid at the Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and the branches of the Imperial Bank of India at Delhi, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi

4. Each tender must be for a multiple of Rs. 5,000. The lowest amount for which a tender can be made is Rs. 10,000 at each rate. Each tender must specify the nominal value of the bills which the tenderer is prepared to take and the price per cent which he is willing to pay expressed in rupees annas and quarter annas. Tenders as rates containing fractions of an anna other than quarters of an anna will not be accepted. Tenderers will have the option of taking an accepted tender in a single bill of any of the values mentioned in paragraph 2 above or in a number of blils of smaller amounts aggregating the total tender.

5. Persons whose tenders are accepted will be informed of the same on Wednesday the 2nd November and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be made to the Local Head Office or branch of the Imperial Banks of India at the place at which tender is made on Friday the 4th November not later than 12 noon (standard time). If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered, a proportional allotment will be made.

6. The Government of India reserve the rgiht of rejecting any tendes.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Mahomed Habibullah arrived in Madras on Thursday and discussed the Malayan Labour problems with Mr. Natesa Aiyar who recently returned from Malaya.

Consequent upon Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer's assumption of office as Law Member by a telegram at Bombay the Hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell reverted as Chief Secretary.

His Excelleney the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson accompanied by Mr. E. W. Perry, Private Secretary. Captain C. B. Lyon and Captain R. Neville, Aides-de-Camp, left Poona on tour in the Southern Division on Thursday.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, Minister of Education, will leave Poona on tour on November 1, and return on November 12. He will visit Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Satara.—A. P.

BETTING AT RACES.

LEGALITY QUESTIONED

GREYHOUND ASSOCIATION FINED

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Important judgment affecting greyhound racing was given to-day in the West London Police Court in a case brought by the Anti-Gambling League against the Greyhound Racing Association and another with the object of testing the legality of the system under which betting was carried on at White City greyhound race meetings. Magistrate Marshall gave judgment for the League fining the Greyhound Association fifty sterling and hundred guineas for costs The magistrate imposed a nominal fine of twenty shillings on the other defendant.—

Point at issue was whether White City was conducted primarily in words of witness as "one great gambling resort" where Association wilfully permitted operations of about thousand book-makers to whom they allotted special seats and practically controlled and organised whole betting done. Witness for prosecution drew distinction between horse-racing where betting was conducted without exhibition of such notices and resolutions as displayed at White City.—Reuter's Special.

"ROTTEN BRANCH OF HEALTHY TREE"

NO THRONE FOR PRINCE CAROL

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Bucharest.—Prime Minister Bratainu in the course of a statement in the Chamber declared that the authorities had decided to take action against those responsible for the anti-national activities. He pointed out that Prince Carol had compelled all legal forms for renunciation of throne of his own free will. He recalled that the late King "creator of national unity" at historic Crown Council had declared "Rotten branch of dynasty should be cut off so that tree might remain healthy."—Reuter

STATES' SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

It is understood that a States Subjects Conference will be held in Madras during the Congress Week.—A. P.

DR. TAGORE BACK IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and party arrived this afternoon from their Far Eastern tour. A large number of ladies and gentlemen received the poet who looked remarkably well.

Dr. Tagore left Calcutta on July 10 and visited among other places Singapore, British Malaya and Bedaween. Medan and Batavia which place he reached on September 21. The party also visited Java and Bangkok where the poet had an audience with the King. On his way back he halted at Ragoon for a day.—A. P.

CABLE ITEM

Rugby.—The will of the late Earl of Iveagh will probably be admitted to probate at a sum of not less than eleven millions sterling and an estate duty to the amount of four million four hundred thousand pounds starling will be paid in the course of the next few days.—B. O. W.

Major General E. T. Humphreys will take up appointment in January 1928 as Commandant of Staff College, Quetta in succession to Major General C A. C. Goldwin of Indian Army.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Oct. 28
Previous Closing Rate	20.82
To-day's Opening Rate	20.63
Difference	—.19
Today's Closing Rate	20.12
Difference	—.70

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 28
Previous Closing Rate	11.25
To-day's Opening Rate	11.00
Difference	—.25
To-day's Closing Rate	11.09
Difference	—.16
Broach Expectation	383

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Oct. 28.
Silver Ready	25 14 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 15 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of market.—Steady.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is pretty high time that something was done to improve the condition of our farcical and shocking Municipal schools, especially the Urdu schools in the city of Bombay. Twenty-five lakhs of rupees are spent annually in maintaining and running these schools and with what result. The money is literally thrown away as no good result can be achieved if we take into consideration the circumstances under which these schools are run as also the mentality and the qualifications of those responsbile for imparting education to the school children.

Firstly, the schools are located in dangerous, dirty and insanitary premises in many instances in premises actually inhabited by women of questionable character and in close proximity to liquor shops. Secondly, the children are very dirty and discipline is simply shocking.

Thirdly, the teachers are in many cases, unqualified and ignorant of the subjects which they are asked to teach and it's simply surprising how the School Committee engages the services of such teachers. Very often, the teachers instead of teaching in the class rooms, more about going from one class room to the other with a view to discuss with their colleagues the topics of the day, especially the doughty deeds of the Schools Committee. The children in the absence of the teachers, sit on the benches and run about from one corner to the other. Besides, boys and girls are huddled up together in the same class room, against which parents most strongly protest. In short, it's no wonder that the standard of education in schools must necessarily be miserably poor and shocking. This is not hearsay but real facts.

I must admit that the Schools Committee is faced with difficult task, but under any circumstances, the Augean Stables must be cleaned.

May I know from the authorities why the majority of the Municipal schools are located in dirty and insanitary buildings. Cannot the landlords of these insanitary premises be prosecuted under the Municipal Act? Why is it that no action is taken against them?

The plea that is usually advanced as regards the housing of schools in insanitary and dirty premises for want of good houses is frivolous and untenable. Why don't the Schools Committee take action against the landlords? May I know their difficulties, please if they don't mind? Suppose, a building topples down on the poor urchins and some are killed or maimed, then who is responsible for this? Surely, the authorities are responsible for the lives of these poor little children.

Now as regards the teachers, the excuse is that there is a great dearth of qualified Mahomedan teachers and hence the best available teachers are retained. I do not quite agree here. Good teachers are available but until and unless jobbery ceases, the Urdu schools will never improve. The quality of education should be aim of the authorities rather than the attendance of children in schools and in order to improve the standard of education, only good qualified teachers should be retained. If the authorities cannot find clean airy premises and good efficient teachers, then the schools must be closed. They have no right to waste public money.

The Schools Committee must always invite and appreciate honest and constructive criticism; they must not scoff or resent it.

I entirely agree with Atiya Begum, when she deplores the lack of responsibility and organisation displayed by the so-called authorities controlling the Urdu schools in the City, and the urgent necessity of remodelling them.

Now I shall dwell briefly on the informal conference that took place last Tuesday between Atiya Begum and some members of the Schools Committee and the Corporation.

Several Corporators and Members of the Schools Committee met on the 18th at the invitation of Atiya Begum and all heard carefully and attentively to the disclosure she made regarding the school premises, the children and the teaching they received.

It was reported in the "Herald" of the 19th that "the conference ended in a fasco, none becoming any wiser". I do not quite agree with this. On the contrary, we heard her with great attention and interest and I think those present will admit that they learnt something to their advantage, besides the constructive scheme which she has submitted to the Schools Committee, must receive serious and immediate consideration.

Thanking you Mr. Editor once more for publishing my above letter.—Yours, etc.,

October 27.

DOSTMAHOMED KHAIRAZ,
Member of the Bombay
Municipal Corporation.

The Salvation Army's [illegible]ustrial Home for Women and Girls in [illegible]nc, north-eastern quarter of the cit[illegible] opened on Thursday morning at Ran[illegible] His Excellency the Governor of B[illegible]P.

The Calcutta Police h[illegible] a Marwari named Rameswa[illegible] on charges of cheating, cons[illegible] and falsification of accou[illegible] of Rs. 1,38,000.—A. P.

KOLHAPUR WINS A TRIPLE

SHAM SUNDER KNOCKS OFF MAHARANI CUP.

SECOND DAY OF KOLAPUR RACES.

KOLHAPUR CITY, Oct. 28

There was a much larger gathering this afternoon than on the first day, for the second day of the Kolhapur Autumn Meeting. Owing to many scratchings a card of only six events was provided, including the Maharani Cup which was very comfortably won by H. H. Maharaja Kolhapur's Sham Soondar with Herbert up. From start to finish out of a field of eleven second class Arabs. His Highness, also won the next important event, the W. I. T. C. Plate with Poet's Dream and the Sohantal Plate with Shewanti. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb arrived in State after the first race and after the Cup Race, gave away the cup to His Highness amidst applause The following are details:—

MARKET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 350; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for maiden Arabs.

Mr. Taha's MAHDOOR 7-8, H. McQuade 1
Major Whitton's KOKO 8-8, Barnet 2
Mr. Sadiq's REDLIPS 8-13, T. Hill 3
Mr. Mahmood Jaffer's DOL DOL 8-9, C. Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Najeeb 9-0, Ansuf 9-0, Dublin 8-11, Misk 8-7, Afreet 8-9, Agab 7-12, Naimuzaman 7-11, Back Bay 7-11, Reality 7-7, Little Wonder 7-5.

Won by head and 1-1/2 lengths 1/2 length.

Time:—1min. 10 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 15/4 for win, and Rs. 4/4, 3/8 and 8/8 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

SOHANTAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 350; third, Rs. 200. Handicap for country breds.

H. H. Maharaja Kolhapur's SHEWANTI 7-7, Clarke 1
Mr. Kamte's MEDINA 7-10, Howell 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's STEEL BLUE 11-7 Barnett 3

Also Ran:—Polycles 9-5, Pravag 8-0.

Won by 1 length and 1-1/2 lengths.

Time:—1min. 47-2/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 13/4 for win, and Rs. 6 and Rs. 4/4 for places.

Winner trained by Shripati.

SHAHUPURI PLATE:—Distance 1 mile. Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arab in Class III.

Aga Cumberally's SHAPOOR 8-8, Khali 1
Mr. Sheriff's JOSIMO 8-0, C. Hoyt 2
Mr. Stephan Hana's TYRANT 8-5, M. McOude 3*
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's WAHAB 8-3, S. Black 3*

(Dead heated*)

Won by head and 1/3 length dead heat.

Time: 1 min. 56 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 34 for win, and Rs. 6/8 for Shapoor, Rs. 5/8 for Josimos, Rs. 1/12 for Tyrant and Rs. 3/8 for Wahab.

Winner trained by M. Nuserwanji.

W. I. T. C. PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Rs. 2,250 of which Rs. 1,100 Presented by Western India Turf Club Ltd.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Handicap for horses in Classes III. and IV.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's POET'S DREAM 8-11, Clarke 1
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaja's QUARRYMAN (2) 8-8, Barnett 2
Mr. T. Harrison's VERY LITTLE 9-2, Howell 3

Also Ran:—Italian Poet 8-13. Canterbury Lamb 8-8, Goldcurrency 6-11.

Won by 1/3 length same.

Time:—1 min. 17-1/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 6/4 for win, and Rs. 3/8, and Rs. 4/4 for places.

Winner trained by Shripati.

MAHARANI CUP.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Cup value Rs. 500 presented by Her Highness the Maharani of Kolhapur.

Rs. 3,500, from fund, for winner of Cup and Rs. 2,500, second; Rs. 700, and third Rs. 300. Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHAMSOONDAR 8-11, Herbert 1
Mr. Talib's MONSOON 7-12, H. McQuade 2
Mr. Ahmed Shelash's AZEDIN 9-2, Khalil 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHAMAKARNA 9-4, Perkins 4

Also Ran:—Hooiaz 9-7, Orange Blossom 9-4, White Cross 8-11, Shamsuzzaman 8-6, Garibulmulk 8-1, Bhagaazenda (2) 8-0, Vari 7-13.

Won by 5 lengths and 1-1/2 lengths and neck.

Time:—2 mins. 25secs.

Tote paid Rs. 13/12 for win, and Rs. 3/12, Rs. 7 and Rs. 5/4 for places.

Winner trained by Shripati.

KALAMBA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Handicap for Horses in Classes III. and IV.

Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan Bahadur's MARY'S LAMB 9-2, C. Hoyt 1
Colonel Zorawar Singh, and Mr. T. Harrison's BRITOMART 8-10, Burn 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's INDIAN IMP 7-4, Clarke 3

Also Ran:—Wild Flower 7-12

Won by a neck and 5 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 3-1/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 5/4 for win, and Rs. 2/8 and Rs. 2/4 for places.

Winner trained by T. Harrison.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1927.

TOWARDS A UNITED FRONT

The interview that Dr. Annie Besant gave to our representative on her return to India, deserves the special attention of the country. In her long and eventful life of eighty years she has fought and won many a battle in the political, social and religious fields—she is good for several more—and she knows fighting tactics as few of us do here. She has also had first-hand and up-to-date knowledge of the British attitude towards Indian Swaraj. For these reasons and by reason of her whole-hearted devotion to India, her views on the present situation in the country are entitled to our most serious consideration. She is convinced that all British vested interests in India are fast being organised against political reform in this country and that the "abominable" book of Miss Mayo is but a part of the unscrupulous propaganda carried on by these interests. And so far has their propaganda succeeded that Dr. Besant thinks that there is now a growing demand in England that Indians should be excluded as far as possible from the personnel of the Statutory Commission. She has not yet expressed her opinion as to whether, if this demand is successful, a packed, reactionary Commission, should receive any co-operation from India. That question cannot be brushed aside till the Commission is appointed and we are confronted with a settled fact. But we shall return to the question when we know more about the Viceroy's proposed Conference.

Despite, however, the increasing odds against India, Dr. Besant is by no means pessimistic. She sees several redeeming features in the situation. In the first place, she thinks that the Conservative Government, the main hindrance to India's progress, is slowly but definitely losing ground, as evidenced by recent by-elections, and that the passage of the Trade Union Bill has made it very unpopular in Britain. On the other hand, Labour is fst gaining ground and Dr. Besant definitely assures us that the next Government in England will be a Labour Government. She is, therefore, very hopeful that her Commonwealth of India Bill will be adopted officially by the Labour Government when in power. We are not quite so sanguine about the prospect of a Labour Government or its zeal for Indian Swaraj. Even assuming that the Conservatives will not win a majority in the next General Election, it is yet too early to speculate what compromises the Parliamentary Labour Party may make with the Liberals to retain its power. But we shall not prejudge that party. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's recent plea for Indian independence, may be indicative of a change that has come over the whole Party. It may yet redeem its last lost opportunity. Nor is it necessary now to discuss the details of [illegible] Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill [illegible] of the Independent Labour Party's Swaraj Bill based on the former or on Constitution that the Congress is in drafting. Far more depends upon India's capacity to formulate a common demand and upon Britain's readiness to listen to reason.

That brings us to the most important part of Dr. Besant's interview. She relies upon what we can do ourselves here than on what Labour would do for us in England. She is anxious that India should place one common demand before England and that to this end we should drop all our petty differences, communal and political. She has herself set a splendid example by rejoining the Congress and by offering to withdraw her own Swaraj Bill in favour of one drawn up by the Congress if the latter demanded nothing less than she had done. But she rightly insists that the demand should be thoroughly representative and be agreed to by all principal political parties. So far as the formulating of a common demand is concerned, we do no not think there will be any serious differences even on the vexed question of Muslim communal representation in view of the Delhi proposals. Dr. Besant is now convinced that communal electorates have been our bane and that if they could be done away with, many of our communal disputes would cease. The Muslims, too, are slowly veering round to this view. If both the communities could be speedily persuaded to accept the Delhi proposals, there would be little difficulty in formulating a common constitutional demand. But the greatest difficulty still remains to be got over. Everything depends upon the sanction or the compelling power behind the demand. That power can come only from common methods of agitation without which the blows meant for our common opponents will be dealt amongst ourselves. All but a few intransigents are now convinced that unless we speedily adops common methods of attack, we cannot hope to win our freedom soon. We recognise the difficulty of many agreeing upon a common programme or complementary programmes. But we must get over the difficulty. An honest attempt by all to face the difficulty will not fail to suggest a solution. But even in this matter we have certainly been progressing, though at a painfully slow pace. The various parties have already begun to move towards one another. The Swarajists and the Liberals are not now quite so distant as they were a few years ago. The desire is expressed by many for a re-union of all parties under the aegis of the Congress. Of such a sincere desire, the entry of the Madras non-Brahmins is only one evidence. Dr. Besant's own example in rejoining the Congress and her appeal to the old Congress leaders will not fail to evoke response. We trust, before it is too late, the country will not only place a common demand before England but will also stand four-square by it, determined to have the demand conceded.

A MUNICIPAL SAVINGS BANK FOR BOMBAY

Nearly three years ago the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed a resolution for considering the advisability or otherwise of establishing a municipal savings bank in Bombay under the auspices of our Municipality. The sub-committee to which the reference was made, is still hatching the proposition. We would like to furnish it with some hay in order that the process may be expedited. The question of a municipal savings bank may be examined from three points of view. First, its effect on the finance of the Corporation itself; second, the benefits that the public might reasonably expect to derive from it and, third, the competition of the new bank with the existing banks in the city. If, after considering the matter from all these points of view, it should appear that the balance of advantage lies in favour of starting the bank, the Corporation should have no hesitation in doing so. Our Municipality is the biggest local self-governing body in this country. If there is one place in India where commercial enterprise and cosmopolitan spirit are noticeable in an admirable degree it is here; any initiative in municipal banking should, therefore, appropriately come from Bombay, and we would not like that our city fathers should sulk for three long years without coming to any definite conclusion on a question which deserves to be seriously considered. For one thing municipal banking of the kind suggested in the reference above mentioned, is by no means an unexplored field. There is, for example, the Birmingham municipal savings bank, an institution which grows in prosperity and prestige with every year that passes by. Nor is the Birmingham institution the only one of its kind. When the resolution was adopted by the Standing Committee in January 1925, we ourselves pointed out in these columns how in Germany this [illegible] municipal activity had been developed with beneficent consequences to [illegible] as concerned. There is also the [illegible] Municipal Savings Bank and [illegible] popularity goes to confirm the [illegible] used in other parts of the [illegible] the success of this kind [illegible] few figures will prove the [illegible] observations. In the Shan[illegible] Council, the debenture for [illegible] capital works of the Coun[illegible] help of the investments in the [illegible] over six hundred per cent. from 2.4 lakhs of taels in 1919 to 16.65 lakhs in 1924. The figures for the Birmingham Municipal Bank are even more pronounced. The bank had in 1920 deposits of three-fourths of a million pounds; it has now seven millions deposited with it; it had one hundred and sixty thousand depositors in 1924; the number has now increased to over two lakhs.

The question can be looked at, as we have pointed out, from three points of view. First, we shall examine its likely effect on the Municipal finances. As is well known, our municipality has every year to carry out a large and extensive loan programme of capital works in order to meet the growing demand of the city for every kind of municipal amenity. We know how during the post-war years, the municipality had to pay a heavy rate of interest in order to get its loans from the Government. Moreover, the Government made the loan advances according to their own convenience and the municipality had to wait on their pleasure. Every hundred rupees borrowed by the municipality required, besides a heavy rate of interest, a large amount every year by way of sinking fund for the repayment of the loan at maturity. To-day, the Bombay Municipality has to find annually a crore and thirty lakhs of rupees to meet the interest and sinking fund charges on its loans. The municipal bank, if successful, will lead to a substantial reduction of these charges and the examples of Birmingham and Shanghai furnish very encouraging evidence of the success of municipal banking. Secondly, the bank will be essentially a savings bank. It will attract the small investor by paying a fairly remunerative rate on his deposit while offering a complete security to his money. Our Municipality possesses immense moveable and immoveable property. It has magnificent water works built at a cost of nearly eight crores. The Corporation is housed in a splendid building worth at least fifty lakhs. In addition, it has numerous other immovable properties in the shape of school buildings and vegetable and fruit markets; it has a gigantic workshops built at the cost of several lakhs. It has several hundreds miles of roads and streets built in the City at a cost of a colossal sum and at the top of it, it has an annual income of over three crores of rupees and the credit of the entire city behind it. So that the small investor who invests in the municipal bank has the most complete security for his money and a fair return thereon. In this way, the bank ought to attract deposits the extent of which will be limited only by the savings of the people of Bombay. If Birmingham, Shanghai and other places are any guide, it ought not to be difficult for the Bombay municipal savings bank in the course of a few years to attract at least five crores of rupees by way of deposits. These five crores can be used partly on its own capital works for which it borrows money to-day from the Government; part of it may be lent for housing activity in the city at a reasonable rate of interest, and the remaining will be kept as cash in hand against withdrawals by the investors. The latter amount need not be a very high figure. By a judicious restriction on the right of withdrawal, any possibility of a raid on the bank can be made impossible as has been done in other places; and yet the depositor will get all reasonable opportunity for withdrawing his money when he chooses. On five crores of deposits, the bank will have to pay 3 1|2 per cent. by way of interest. The annual sum payable as interest, would be 17 1|2 lakhs of rupees. We shall assume that a crore will have to be kept available against withdrawals. But the remaining four may be equally divided between the municipal capital works and loans to builders in the City on the security of land itself. The bank can safely expect five per cent interest from the builders, so that ten lakhs will be earned in that manner. The remaining two crores will be, as stated, used for the capital works of the municipality itself. If these were borrowed from Government, they would cost in addition to five per cent interest, nearly three per cent sinking fund charges involving a burden on its revenues of sixteen lakhs a year. The major portion of this amount will be saved if the said two crores were made available from the deposits of the bank. For the seventeen and a half lakhs payable by the bank to its investors, ten lakhs would be forthcoming from the loan to the builders and only seven and a half lakhs will have to be paid from the municipal revenue; which will thus benefit to the extent of over eight lakhs of rupees a year. In addition, there will be a very healthy building activity leading to cheap and sufficient housing in a manner far superior to the midsummer madness of the Development Department.

Lastly, there remains the question of the competition of the new bank with the existing banks in the City. It must be remembered that this is to be purely a savings bank. The ordinary banking business will not be within its purview. Its funds are not to be used for financing trade or commerce. It cannot dabble in exchange operations. The amount of the maximum deposits may be fixed, say at Rs. 2,500 in a year so that the large banks will have nothing to fear. Its loans being limited to specified objects referred to above, none of these existing banks will have any serious competition to face from the proposed bank. Low rate of municipal taxation, fuller supply of municipal amenities, cheap housing and the promotion of saving habits among the poorer and the middle classes ought to be among the ideals cherished by a large municipality like ours and if the municipal bank be an instrument for achieving them, its establishment ought to receive prompt and serious attention at the hands of our city fathers.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AND INDIA.

WHY TARIFFS BARRIERS CANNOT BE REMOVED.

(BY M. J. BUCH).

The Indian delegates to the World Economic Conference (May 1927) have submitted their report to the Government of India. It is as yet not known what action will be taken by the Government of India on the recommendations of this Conference. In reply to a question in the last session of the Legislative Assembly, the Commerce Member to the Government of India stated that the Government did not propose to deal with the report of this Conference until the report of the Indian delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations had been received.

The most important conclusion of the Conference is reported by the Indian delegates to be that the time has come to put an end to the increase in the tariffs and to move in the opposite direction.

The conclusion is no doubt an important one. But the importance of the same depends on the industrial position of the country wishing to consider these recommendations of the Conference. If the country is to a great extent a manufacturing country and has to import raw materials and to export finished products to other countries, it will find the importance of this conclusion of the Conference mainly in the fact that it recommends the lowering of tariff levels. Great Britain is one of such countries. On the other hand, a country producing raw materials and having ample opportunities for developing its industries, would be very cautious in supporting or adopting such recommendations. The adoption of such recommendations, would naturally ruin its rising industries because these industries will have to face increasing competition from imports of foreign manufacturing countries if its tariff levels are lowered. India is one of such countries.

GOVERNMENT'S UNSATISFACTORY ATTITUDE.

Speaking at the Committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Lord Lytton is reported to have stated that if India was unable to accept the recommendations of the Economic Conference 'en bloc' it was merely beause the Government of India had as yet not had time enough to consult public opinion in India. This shows that the Government of India view the recommendations of the Conference favourably. Replying to a question regarding their intentions with regard to the export duty on hides and skins, the Commerce Member to the Government of India laid on the table a copy of a letter addressed by the Government of India to the local Governments on this subject. It is stated in this letter that the Government of India are no longer willing to keep the export duty on hides and that they intend to replace this export duty by a cess, and in support of their intention to remove the export duty on hides, they quote the opinion of the World Economic Conference and further state that the recommendations of so authoritative a Conference could not lightly be disregarded. These facts show the influence these recommendations are already having on the fiscal policy of the Government of India.

INDIA WANTS PROTECTION.

Would it be proper for India to adopt any of the recommendations of the Economic Conference regarding the removal of tariff barriers? Is India supplying her own industrial requirements with Indian products to the fullest extent possible? Has India attained an industrial status justifying the removal of existing duties that give meagre protection to her rising industries? The answer to all these questions will be in the negative. India has got plenty of raw materials. She has got all the natural facilities for the future development of her industries. But her industries, being in the first stage of development, require help in the direction of protective measures. If highly industrialised nations of Europe and America still persist in following a policy of protectionism, India could not be blamed if she wants to have increased protection for industries. Protective measures also help to encourage establishment of new industries. The protective measures adopted upto now have not benefitted all the industries concerned. Adequate protection has not been given to many deserving industries. The steps taken by the Government of India with regard to protection to the cotton textile industry bear sufficient testimony to this fact. In the case of this premier Indian industry, the protection, if it could at all be called protection, has been far from being adequate. The fact that India is not an industrially advanced country, should be sufficient for not accepting the fiscal recommendations of this Conference. It should also be noted here that the Indian Fiscal Commission was unanimous in recommending that a policy of protection was the right policy for India. By its resolution of the 16th February 1923, the Legislative Assembly and the Government of India have accepted this conclusion of the Fiscal Commission.

(To Be Continued.)

SIR NORCOT WARREN.

Sir Norcot Warren who left India last week is not the least eminent of a long line of distinguished Irishmen who gave the best of their life-time to the service of this country. Sir Norcot Warren came to India forty-two years ago and almost the whole of this long period he remained in India identifying himself with the development of banking in this country to which he contributed no mean share. He joined the Bank of Bengal in 1885 and officiated as its Secretary and Treasurer in 1911. It was when he held that post that India passed through one of the worst banking crises in her history with the failure of the People's Bank and the closing of the Specie Bank. Among the factors which contributed to the restoration of confidence, one of the most prominent was the skilful and courageous resourcefulness with which Sir Norcot dealt with the situation. Sir Norcot Warren's greatest achievements were first the amalgamation of the former Presidency Banks into the Imperial Bank of India and, second, the vigorous development of the latter institution which owes more to him than to any other single individual and Sir Basil Blackett did not exaggerate when referring to his work in this connection he said that "it is hard for anybody who thinks of the Imperial Bank to think of its existing without Sir Norcot Warren." We have been unsparing critics of the working of the Imperial Bank of India especially in regard to its step-motherly attitude towards Indian industrial and commercial enterprises and its unsatisfactory policy in respect of Indianisation. But, with all that, we cannot withhold a tribute of appreciation of the great tact and loyal devotion with which Sir Norcot conducted the affairs of the Bank. These qualities and his genial disposition have won for this doyen of Indian banking a place in the hearts of financiers and businessmen, Indian as well as European, whose good wishes he carries with him in his retirement.

"MOTHER INDIA."

AN AMERICAN CRITICISM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every little while a paragraph similar to the following appears in the American papers—and presumably, in the press of other countries (Reuter will attend to that, of course!)

MOSLEMS AND HINDUS CLASH.

AHMEDABAD, British India, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—In a riot last night between Hindus and Moslems, due to a dispute over playing music near the Mosque, four Mahomedans and six Hindus were injured, one of the Mahomedans dying later. Twelve persons were arrested.—"New York World."

Along with this, just now, the book "Mother India" by Katherine Mayo stands second to-day September 17, in the sales list of the largest book shop in the city of New York. This is the book, and author, of which the New York "Nation" said:

> "From the Western point of view this book constitutes an impressive indictment of Indian society, ... the chief object of her indignation (being) the Hindu branch ..... half of the book dealing with the woman question in India.....

"We cannot say that the book reveals itself as the product of the reflective mind", adds the reviewer, ... "Miss Mayo selected for preservation the most horrible and striking scenes that are quickly recordable; but she never gets below the surface to seek for causes. Her attitude is much like that of the old style missionary....." Easy conclusions and abuse make the entire volume. It is a book that will do much to nourish the feeling of racial (white) superiority and to injure the international tolerance, which some of us have tried to foster over a period of several years. It is a book which inspires one to say, "O, that the worm on the leaf should rejoice over his brother in the dust". Miss Mayo appears to have no disquiet about her (and my) native land. But, this is neither here nor there. The point is that paragraphs like that above set down, give a splendid, and an 'Indian' corroboration to a book like "Mother India". The review from which I quote is unique in its adverse criticism. Most of the reviews have been unadulterated praise; and that this woman, with an

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

The Feast of Reasoning.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer fresh from the feast of reasoning at Geneva where according to him India was engaging the attention of the other members of the League of the Nations waxed eloquent about the success of the International Conference on Communications and Transit and about the "compromise" arrived at by the League on the question of disarmament. He mentioned to our special representative how India had reason to be satisfied with the good work done by the League in other directions and about the part played in it by India's "representatives." Lord Lytton, for example, spoke on opium and "C. P." had the honour of drawing up resolutions as "rapporteur" to the Committee of Health Organisations. It must have been interesting work, but it is considerably disproportionate to the contribution exacted from India in footing the bill for the League's expenses and the position of India at Geneva does remain ridiculous and galling to her self-respect so long as she is denied the elementary privilege of choosing her own representatives.

Words, Words, Words.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer says that at Geneva a compromise was arrived at in regard to disarmament. It was embodied in a resolution calling upon nations to declare outlawry on war and enjoining them to have resort to all means of pacification, particularly conciliation and arbitration. To a dispassionate student of the present attitude of the Powers that count in the League this pious resolution indicates only a desire to utter words of peace while they are busy arming themselves further, almost with feverish haste, to fight the next war. Mr. Lloyd George's courageous declaration that all round disarmament is not possible until all armaments are reduced to police proportions by every State hits the situation truly, however unpleasant it may be for the Big Five in the League to hear such talk from an ex-Premier of England. Meanwhile England, of course, is quite ready to benefit by a "frank exchange of opinions", a process which will begin again at Geneva on November 30. As for France, M. Poincare sings the Versailles of the Peace Treaties against Germany which a large body of his countrymen find more patriotic than the Marseillaise.

The British Way.

We noticed some days ago how the "Outlook" (London) had a "shock" at finding from the evidence before the Agricultural Commission that after so many years of British rule "the condition of the ryot was deteriorating." Of course, the paper blamed the ryot himself for not availing himself fully of the benefits of the benign British rule. The "Times", too, is now anxious to side-track the logical conclusion from the ryots' admitted poverty and, if possible, further to exploit it. It says that "some of the difficulties of the Indian cultivator are of his own making." It must be admitted that the ryot has not yet learnt to live on five rupees a month and find capital for agricultural improvements without running into debt. The "Times" also archly suggests that "administrative deterioration has followed Reforms" Again, we hear from Sir Alfred Mond of "a great scheme of co-operation in fertiliser propaganda between the Governments of India and Britain." In fact there are no limits to such "co-operation." There is a vast mass of British agricultural machinery on the one hand and a subordinate branch of the British Government on the other. And the Agricultural Commission is a serviceable hiatus between the two. If in spite of such co-operation the ryot should continue to groan, there are the Reforms to be knocked on the head and the ryot to be twitted with his ignorance and lack of enterprise.

Unfortunate Decision.

Dr. Moonje, like Lala Lajpat Rai, has refused to attend the Calcutta Unity Conference, and for the same reasons. "Talk of unity until Muslim attacks cease is futile" and "Hindu-Muslim differences are matters for the Muslim League and Hindu Maha Sabha." It will bear repetition to say that attacks will not cease automatically merely because one demands their cessation, that their prevention needs friendly concert, that every well-wisher of the country (including the Viceroy) has a right to suggest and discuss a way to peace and that the Congress has at least as good a right to do so as any other body in the country. Nay with the Congress it is not so much a question of right as of duty. And those who belittle Congress efforts at peace do no service either to the Hindus or the Muslims or the country.

Uninterrupted Generosity.

Great Britain is prepared to show uninterrupted generosity towards Iraq, but alas! so perverse is human nature and the nature of those "Iraqui politicians" in particular whom the "Outlook" is compelled to scold for their ignorance of British intentions that it is feared all of Britain's good work in Iraq may come to nought. The Tory journal says in its "British Empire Supplement" in regard to the conversations now going on in London between King Feisul and the British Foreign Office that "it will be a thousand pities if Baghdad becomes too politically minded." Political-mindedness of an inconvenient kind, whether in Iraquis or Indians, is, we gather, not to the taste of British Imperial philanthropists. The "Outlook" refers to the "great possibilities" of Iraq and the "magnitude of the work we (the British) have set our hands to there" and it will be a matter of regret, it suggests, if "anything may tend to interrupt that work." It is curious that Egypt, Iraq and India are not particularly enthusiastic about this peculiar work Britain sets her hand to in each of these countries.

FORGET AND FORGIVE.

HOMILY ON CO-OPERATION.

RT. HON. SASTRI'S NEW ROLE

INDIAN MODERATES AND BRITISHERS MUST UNITE

LONDON, October 27.

Cape Town.—Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in a powerful and eloquent speech at the Rotary luncheon explained the whole position in India and appealed for co-operation of the Indian Moderate Party and the British Party. He emphasised the South African Flag Settlement gave India a wonderful lead in the direction of racial unity. He expressed opinion that the whole future of India depended on the Britishers and Indian Moderates identifying their interests, and unless they did so enormous progress which was possible must be delayed.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC LIFE

REICHSBANK PRESIDENT OPTIMISTIC

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Berlin.—Speaking in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, President of the Reichsbank, Schacht, declared that Germany's monetary position and stability of her currency were certain as long as the Reichsbank was independent. The Minister for Economics, Curtius, quoted figures to show that Germany's economic life, including its guarantees and loans raised for public purposes, was quite sound.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 2.)

ed in the eyes of the world. There have been some criticisms of that policy, especially amongst speakers at home. There is one danger which I hope all men of all parties will seek to avoid. I hope none will desire to make the League of Nations a subject of party controversy. I hold it to be the duty of every foreign Secretary to preserve within the measure of what is possible, a national policy which, whatever change of Government may come, will still be a policy which can be pursued with continuity, for upon continuity the success of our diplomacy depends."

CECIL'S RESIGNATION.

Referring to the resignation from the Cabinet of Viscount Cecil, Sir Austen said that he was not quite sure, wherein the differences between Lord Cecil and himself lay. "But if I understand Lord Cecil, he would be willing to run risks and undertake obligations which, it seems to me, the trustees of this Empire have neither the right to undertake, nor the power to fulfil."—B. O. W.

RINGING CALL FOR UNITY.

WORLD PEACE

IDEAL OF LEAGUE.

SIR AUSTEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Rugby.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, spoke on world peace at a luncheon given in his honour by the Aldwych Club. The diplomatic corps was strongly represented. Sir Austen said that the recent meeting of the League of Nations had attracted in this country, for reasons which one could well understand, more attention than had usually been attracted by meetings of that Assembly. Undoubtedly, the failure of the Three-Power Naval Conference had caused the proceedings of the recent Assembly to be viewed with a certain amount of anxiety, and additional interest. He said that he had recently read speeches that would lead him almost to suppose that what passed at the meetings of the Assembly was unparalleled and that there was some kind of revolt on the part of the smaller Powers against the greater creating of a degree of friction and difficulties unknown and unlike anything which had occurred at any of the assemblies which preceded it. For himself, the last Assembly seemed very much like its predecessors in character. The results of its discussions were distinctly encouraging to those who wished the League to do its work. On this occasion, the Nations assembled at Geneva had exercised greater freedom in discussing those questions which affected them and that was due, not to the fact that the situation was more dangerous, but that the representatives of the assembled Nations were encouraged by the spirit which now prevailed, to bring into the light of day the discussion of questions which, in more delicate and dangerous moments, had been reserved for secret Conferences.

PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF PROBLEMS.

"The chief result of these discussions", continued Sir Austen, is that they have served to concentrate attention more closely on the practical aspects of the problems which confront us in the present-day and to bring us back from vague phrases and expansive aspirations to deal with those problems patiently and fulfil those steps which are immediately practicable and reasonable. It would be foolish of me to pretend that the expression of British policy was popular in all countries. We should be foolish to expect unqualified popularity for our policy, and what we must do it to preserve that respect which British policy has always earn-

(Continued in column 1).

WHY SHE RE-ENTERS CONGRESS.

INDIA'S FREEDOM: HER LIFE'S DREAM.

DR. BESANT'S CURE FOR COMMUNAL DISCORD.

BOMBAY HONOURS APOSTLE OF LIBERTY.

"There can be no party until there is freedom. There must be only one party in the country and that is the National Party. That is why I am going back to the Indian National Congress", said Dr. Annie Besant addressing a huge public meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday evening.

Referring to the place of women in the struggle for India's freedom, Dr. Besant said that "according to Indian thought woman was the incarnation of power. You cannot ignore women in any sphere of your future Constitution."

In appealing for national unity, Dr. Besant declared that she was prepared to tear up her Commonwealth of India Bill, if the Congress framed a suitable Constitution which would give more than what the Commonwealth Bill gave to India. She concluded with these fervent words: "I want to see India free before I die. The cause of India's freedom is a righteous one. Let the mistakes in the past be forgotten in a spirit of brotherhood. Let us all make a supreme effort of uniting together in the coming Christmas and presenting our demand for Swaraj in the Madras Congress with the one voice of a united India."

Citizens of Bombay had mustered strong at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Friday evening, to participate in the public reception given to Dr. Annie Besant who returned to India after an eventful tour in Europe and America extending over two years. The function was arranged under the auspices of the National Home Rule League and Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad presided. The spacious hall was thronged by large crowds of friends, admirers and followers of Dr. Besant whose unique personality has always been a centre of considerable attraction everywhere.

Sir C. H. Setalvad, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. and Mrs. Jinrajdas, Dr. Velkar Mr. Mavji Govindji, Mr. D. G. Dalavi, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, and Mr. Narottam Morarji were among those seated on the dais.

Dr. Annie Besant who appeared on the dais in her spotless white Indian dress, was the recipient of a defeaning and continued ovation.

The proceedings of the meeting were preceded by the National anthem sung in dulcet tones by a batch of young girls.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. BESANT.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, in welcoming Dr. Annie Besant back amongst Indians, paid a glowing tribute to many a noble quality of head and heart with which she was endowed. It was his pleasure and privilege, he said, to welcome on behalf of the citizens of Bombay Dr. Besant whose wonderful energy, great intellectual equipments, and above all, whose incurable optimism were an envy of many a young man. The honour and pleasure he felt were the greater because on many occasions and in many things, he had not been able to see eye to eye with Mrs. Besant. He was neither a Theosophist nor a believer in the "World Teacher" whom she had been proclaiming from time to time, but all the same he was always a great admirer of hers. What ever the differences of opinion, they had to pay unstinted honour to Mrs. Besant for her exceptional intellectual equipments.

AN APOSTLE OF LIBERTY.

Continuing, the speaker observed that the people in India were unanimous in acknowledging the great work Mrs. Besant had undertaken for the political, social and economic uplift of India. While a boy at school, he remembered reading with great interest the meritorious performances of Mrs. Besant, then a young woman of 25. As a lieutenant of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, one of the greatest political thinkers of England in the 19th century, she had fought valiantly against orthodoxy and stood out in those days as a great apostle of liberty. With the same energy, indefatigable enthusiasm and intellectual capacity she had rendered yeoman service to India which she calls the country of her adoption. She joined the Congress and threw herself heart and soul in India's struggle for freedom. It was a great pleasure to see that she was again taking back that same inexhaustible fund of energy and enthusiasm and her unique intellectual equipments to the Congress. (Applause.)

INDIA'S DEBT OF GRATITUDE.

India really owed a deep debt of gratitude to Mrs. Besant who even in her old age, was not prepared to take a day's rest. As ever she was still in the thick of the fight. Concluding, Sir Chimanlal wished that God might spare Dr. Besant for India many years to come to fight the struggle of India's freedom. (Applause).

FIFTY YEARS BACK.

On rising to address the huge gathering, Dr. Annie Besant was once again greeted with vociferous applause. She spoke for almost an hour and, during that time, kept the audience spell-bound. In clear and sonorous tones she began:—

"I think I should like for a moment to take you 50 years back, because at that time that little country to which I mostly belong by birth—I mean Ireland—was carrying on a struggle which you are carrying on to-day. It was the struggle of Home Rule. The condition of Ireland in those days with her five millions of people seemed far more hopeless and much less well-equipped than yours at present. There is no reason to be despondent. You as Indians must be prepared to give to the world what India alone can give, and no other country.

You are a living people and you can if you will, be even greater than your forefathers in the past and in order that you may be so, you must learn a lesson to work together as citizens of India should do. (Applause). You must drop all quarrels, forget every division in the past and go forward with a single heart and a single mind to win, with determined efforts, the freedom of your Motherland. (Applause).

HER FIRST GREAT STRUGGLE.

The first great political struggle in which I took part with my political Guru, Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, was the struggle of Irishmen for political freedom.

LORD BIRKENHEAD.

You will be interested to know that Lord Birkenhead, now the Secretary of State for India, was, in those days one of those who collected money to carry on the struggle, drilled men and bought arms for making an army in the North of Ireland. He was one of those who conspired and tried to stir up a civil war in Ireland. And yet in spite of all these things, Lord Birkenhead was the man who turned down and began saying, much to the surprise of his compatriots, that Ireland should never be separated from England. Fortunately, he is not too heavily weighted with principles. (Laughter). When he sees that you are more for parties than for your country, he is bound to take advantage of your weakness. If you make up a resolve to look up the volume of party dissensions and show a united

(Continued on page 10.)

FEDERATION COMMISSION.

KENYA INDIANS TO BOYCOTT?

MR. MALIC ON SITUATION IN KENYA.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Mr. Mahummad Malik, Bar-at-Law, an ex-legislator and an Indian leader of Kenya, writing to "The Manchester Guardian," in regard to the situation in Kenya to-day, observes that if no Indian were appointed on the Federation Commission, feeling among Kenya Indians is so strong that they will boycott the Commission altogether.

Regarding the Feetham Commission report, Mr Malik states Indians throughout Kenya opposed the recommendations of that body who gave Europeans a majority in municipal bodies. Europeans have been demanding unofficial European majority in the Legislature and the Indians are opposed to it tooth and nail. Mr. Malik mentions that the segregation policy involving disabilities for Indians which was condemned by the White Paper issued in 1923 is being still continued despite

ROYAL COMMISSION PRESIDENT

LONDON, Oct. 28.

"The New Leader" states the name of Sir John Simon as possible President of the Royal Commission of Indian Reform.—Free Press.

the protests lodged by Indians in Kenya. Regarding securing native reserves Mr. Malik quotes the letter subscribed by a White Settler to "The East African Standard" suggesting that the natives should be compelled to work under the threat that they would be deprived of their land in case they refuse to obey the demand of the White Settler.

Mr. Mahummad Malik suggests widespread propaganda against the present policy adopted in Kenya against Indians. He proposes that Parliamentary leaders should be interviewed and that the Colonial Office should be influenced by the India Office in regard to the grievances of Indians.—Free Press.

PRAYING ALOUD TO MADONNA.

GROANS AND WAILS OF VICTIMS

SHOCKING SCENES OF "MAFALDA" DISASTER.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Rio de Janeiro.—Most of the "Mafalda" disaster are still at sea, and details of the disaster are still obscure. The crew of the rescue ship S.S. "Mosella" describe grim struggles of the shipwrecked persons in shark-infested waters. At least one swimmer was devoured. Electric light failed immediately after the explosion. Groans of the injured and dying were terrible to hear, while the wails of women praying aloud to Madonna, clutching babies to their breasts, filled darkness with clamour. Panickstricken people jumped overboard. The survivors of the disaster and crew of the "Mosella" loudly praise Captain Guli of "Mafalda" and the wireless operator who struck to their posts to the last and are believed to have been drowned. Captain Guli was standing on the bridge as the vessel heeled right over, waving farewell. One of the rescue ships tied itself alongside of the "Mafalda", but the slope of the doomed vessel became too pronounced and the hawsers were hurriedly parted, lest the sinking ship should drag the other under.—Reuter.

CAPTAIN OF STEAMER "MAFALDA MISSING

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Bahia.—32 of the crew of "Mafalda" were brought in by the French steamer "Mosella". They express their belief that Captain Guli, Commander, went down with the ship.—Reuter.

324 PERSONS MISSING.

THE "MAFALDA" DISASTER.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Buenos Aires.—The agents and owners of the s s. "Mafalda" estimate that 324 persons are missing, but hope that other ships may have picked up the additional survivors.—Reuter.

"AVELONA" CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Rio De Janeiro.—The Blue Star liner "Avelona" arrived here to-day. The captain of the steamer believes that 200, mostly women and children have perished.—Reuter.

INDICTMENT OF IMPERIALISM.

FOREIGN OFFICE'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

CANCELLATION OF COMRADE "SAK'S" PASSPORT.

MANDATE TO PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR PARTY.

DELHI, Oct. 27.

News has been received in Delhi that the following resolution was carried unanimously at the National Left Wing Conference held at Friars Hall, London, on September 22, 1927:—

"This National Left Wing Conference condemns the action of the Foreign Office in cancelling Comrade Saklatvala's passport to India. We congratulate Comrade Saklatvala for the campaign he has carried out in India on behalf of the Indian masses in their struggle against British imperialism.

This Conference notes that British imperialism on the one hand forces upon the people of India thousands of British aristocrats whom they do not want, and on the other hand shuts out from India a natural born Indian whom the Indian people hail everywhere as their friend and champion.

This Conference therefore calls upon the Parliamentary Labour Party to do everything in its power to obtain the restoration of the right of Comrade Saklatvala to enter India."—A. P.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR MEDICINE.

PROF WAGNER VON JAUREGAR HONOURED

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Stockholm.—The Nobel Prize instituted for award to the most deserving person in medicine or physiology has been awarded for 1926 to Professor Johnnes ex-Fibiger of the University of Copenhagen. The same prize for 1927 has been awarded to Professor Wagner Jauregar of the University of Vienna.—Reuter.

THE VICEREGAL CONFERENCE.

MOTIVE BEHIND IT

DISCUSSION ON ROYAL. COMMISSION?

MORE LEADERS INVITED.

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

"The Swadeshmitran's" special correspondent wiring from Calcutta states that Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, has accepted the invitation from His Excellency the Viceroy asking him to meet His Excellency at Delhi on November 2.

The feelers which the Free Press of India mentioned were sent to the President of the Indian National Congress by Mr. V. J. Patel from Nadiad and Dr. M. A. Ansari from Bhopal who wanted to know from him if he would meet the Viceroy if invited. The special correspondent of "The Swadeshmitran" states that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar wired to these two people that he would have no objection to meet His Excellency.

The Congress President has now received a formal invitation from the head of the Indian Government stating that he would be pleased to meet Mr. Iyengar in connection with certain urgent matters of public importance, on Wednesday at 2-30 p.m. The Viceroy, it is said, in the invitation, says the suddenness of the invitation might inconvenience Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, but the Viceroy trusts the inconvenience would not be so great as to prevent him from attending.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, acknowledging the invitation, says he would meet His Excellency on November 2 as desired.—Free Press.

VICEROY'S CONFERENCE.

ROYAL COMMISSION THE MAIN THEME

DELHI, Oct. 28.

It is increasingly becoming clear that the conversations between His Excellency the Viceroy and Indian politicians commencing on 2nd November will turn on the Royal Commission on reforms. It is believed that His Majesty's Government will no longer delay the announcement of the personnel of the Commission which will probably consist of seven members from both the Houses of Parliament and it may be made public immediately after the Parliament meets early next month. The names however of persons who have been invited by the Viceroy that have been so far published in the press do not comprise the complete list. There is no indication that any communique will be issued by the Government of India detailing the subject matter of the discussions. It is understood that the conference will be of an informal nature.—A. P.

COMMON FORMULA REACHED

AGREEMENT ON COW AND MUSIC QUESTIONS

PROPAGANDA FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

UNITY CONFERENCE CONCLUDES SESSION

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

The Unity Conference concluded its deliberations this morning after full four hours' discussions and succeeded in adopting a practically unanimous resolution on the music and cow slaughter questions. The proceedings were marked all through by a spirit of extreme cordiality and conciliation. When the Conference reassembled this morning Mr Srinivasa Iyengar put before it a draft resolution which he said had been arrived at in consultation with some leaders. The resolution was as follows:—

TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

"Whereas no community in India should impose or seek to impose its religious obligations or religious views upon any other community, but the free profession and practice of religion should subject to public order and morality be guaranteed to every community and person. Hindus are at liberty to take processions and play music before mosques at any time for religious or social purposes, but there should be stoppage of procession in front of mosques, nor shall the songs or music played in front of such mosques be such as are calculated to cause annoyance, special disturbance or offence to the worshippers in the mosques. Moslems shall be at liberty to sacrifice or slaughter cows in exercise of their rights in any town or village in any place, not being a thoroughfare nor one in the vicinity of a temple or a Mandir nor one exposed to the gaze of Hindus. Cows should not be led in procession or in demonstration for sacrifice or slaughter. Having regard to the deep rooted sentiment of the Hindu community in the matter of cow-killing the Muslim community is earnestly appealed to so to conduct the cow sacrifice as not to cause annoyance to do their utmost to create an atmosphere of non-violence in the country."

Mr. Lalit Mohan Das's resolution which runs as follows was also carried:—

"This Conference requests the All-India Congress Committee to appoint a committee of not less than 5 persons with power to co-opt for each province for touring in the country for propaganda work in connection with the question of Hindu-Moslem unity. This Committee will try to impress upon the people the vital urgency of the problem and to urge them to act according to the resolutions of the Unify Conference."

The President was highly complemented on having succeeded in bringing about a common formula on which both the communities could agree.—A. P.

AUTHORITATIVE VERSION

MR IYENGAR'S APPEAL FOR SYMPATHY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The following authoritative version of the Unity Conference held to-day has been issued:—

The Unity Conference called under the auspices of the All-India Congress Committee met to-day at the premises of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, at Bowbazar at 3 o'clock. The Conference was attended by the members of the All-India Congress Committee and certain other gentlemen to whom special invitations had been sent. The press was excluded. Among those present were Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Mohamad Ali, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Maulvi Mohamad Sufi Daudi, Mr. Syed Quorashi, Kumar Ganganad Singh, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Rai, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. Subhaschandra Bose Mr. N.C.Chandra, Mr. T.C.Goswami, Mr. K.C. Neogy, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. P. K. Chakravarti, Mr. Muzibar Rahman, Mr. Akram Khan, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Mr. Satyendrachandra Mitra, Babu Bhagvan Das, Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. Nilakanta Das, Lala Shankar Lal, Lala Girdhari Lal, Mr. Upendranath Banerjee, Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi and Dr. J. M. Das Gupta.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar opened the Conference with an introductory speech explaining the situation in which the Conference was convened by him.

REMOVAL OF MISAPPREHENSIONS.

He (Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar) removed a number of misapprehensions that had been created in the public mind by certain communications that had appeared in the Press and particularly refuted the statements made by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram in his interview to the Associated Press. He appealed to the Conference for sympathy and support to the Congress as the dominant national organisation of the country in the responsibility which it was bound to undertake in dealing with the Hindu-Muslim differences.

Messrs. Mohamad Ali and T. Prakasam following him (Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar) explained the situation which led to the summoning of the Conference.

Babu Bhagavandas then spoke and appealed to Hindu and Muslim brethren to deal with the fundamental causes of the whole trouble on their real spiritual basis, both in their political and religious aspects.

DISPUTED POINTS.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta started a discussion by placing before the Conference the main question on which they should discuss and come to an agreement. They were disputes relating to (1) conversion and reconversion between the two communities and (2) slaughter of cows. (3) Music before mosques:—He referred to the resolution of the Unity Confference at Delhi and said that they might form the basis for the drafts that might be made for the present Conference.

Acharya Rai said that he came to the meeting with some misapprehension. He was gratified to find the spirit of co-operation that was displayed by the Moslem and Hindu leaders at the meeting and he wished success to the deliberations of the Conference.

The President then took up the first question and explained the position.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar then read the resolution as re-drafted in consequence of an informal conference earlier in the day among a few leaders. The resolution which was accepted after a long discussion is as follows:—

That every individual or group is at liberty to convert or reconvert another by argument or pursuasion but must not attempt to do so or prevent its being done by force, fraud or other unfair means such as the offering of material inducement. Persons under 18 years of age should not be converted unless it be along with their prents or guardians. If any person under 18 years of age are found stranded without his parents or guardians by persons of another faith he should be promptly handed over to persons of his own faith. There must be no secrecy as to the person, place and manner about any conversion or reconversion nor should there be any demonstration or jubilation in support of any conversion or reconversion. Whenever any complaint is made in respect of any conversion or reconversion that it was effected by force or unfair means or whenever any person under 18 years of age is converted the matter shall be enquired into and disclosed by arbitrators who shall be appointed by the working committee either by name or under general regulations.

COW AND MUSIC QUESTIONS.

Then the Conference proceeded to deal with the cow question and that relating to music before mosque together. Dr. Ansari in a long statement dealt with the several points in dispute both at the Simla Conference and subsequent thereto. The discussion of the question was adjourned till to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. at the same place.—A. P.

SOME REPLIES FROM LEADERS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

The following are among the replies received by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar to the invitation sent by him to the Hindu and Moslem leaders to attend the Unity Conference at Calcutta:—

"Regret, can't pursuade myself to attend the Conference proposed by you", says Pandit Malaviya. Lala Lajpatrai feels "extremely sorry for not attendigg at Calcutta on the 27th" which he says is impossible. Dr. Moonje regrets his inability to attend the Conference on account of the frequent murderous assaults and murders of Hindus. It is futile in his opinion to talk of unity so long as Muslims do not cease their attacks. The political and religious matters are essentially for settlement, in the first instance, between the Muslim League and the Hindu Maha Sabha. And Dr. Moonje warns the Congress not to interfere prematurely raising a fresh controversy in the Congress which would be suicidal.

A MOMENTOUS PROBLEM.

Syed Abdul Aziz says:—"I would have readily responded to your invitation and attended the Unity Conference, but alas, I have neither the time nor any hope of being useful at present. I attended the Unity Conference in Simla at considerable sacrifice. I was not sorry to have done so, for I gained at least a confirmation of my view that with the exception of a few such as your goodself none seems to have fully realised the peril of the fratricidal feud between Hindus and Moslems. My views which I have repeatedly expressed are that the performance of religious duties and rites admits of no compromise. The so-called compromises in the past have either been abortive of good results or positively harmful. Each community should be allowed an unrestricted exercise of religious ceremonies irrespective of custom. Religion should not be utilised for a political end. Political rights should be adjusted in such a manner as will not leave an important minority in a helpless position. Time has now come to suspend all national activities including the forthcoming Congress and devote exclusively to finding a solution of the present imbroglio. Else either Swaraj is impossible, or if attained will be a curse.

"Moslems are fewer, less educated and poorer. It is up to Hindus to show liberality and secure peace and prosperity for India. Means must be found to prevent domination by one community over the other. We owe you a debt of gratitude for your ceaseless effort to bring about unity.

"Many thanks for your kind invitation. Sorry unable to attend, but sincerely hope and pray that the people assembling there may succeed in the achievement of the object in view."—Ajmal Khan.

"Exceedingly sorry owing to important engagements at Ferozepore and Bahawalpore cannot attend the Calcutta Conference. Wish your efforts every success."—Sir Muhammad Saad.

"Regret inability to attend the Conference owing to indisposition."—Rajah of Panagal.

"Deeply regret inability to attend the Unity Conference owing to ill-health. The Hindu-Moslem harmony and co-operation based on a mutual tolerance and mutual trust is the only foundation and only guarantee of national progress and achievements. Sincerity, courage, vision and faith are vital in reaching just and wise decisions."—Sarojini Naidu—A. P.

FORGET AND FORGIVE.

(Continued from Paper 9)

front, you will certainly be a far greater nation than what you have hitherto been. There can be no party until there is freedom. (Applause). There must be only one party in the country and that is the National Party. That is why I am going back to the Congress. I assure you that you are strong enough to win your freedom if only you can stand together."

CAUSES OF COMMUNAL DISUNITY.

Dr. Besant then analysed the causes that were responsible for the communal dissensions in India. One very clever device, she went on to say, of dividing the people of India was communal electorates. They had been mainly responsible for the dissensions which had become the order of the day. The sooner the communal electorates were done away with, the better it was for India's future progress.

Mrs. Besant believes that a great advance has been made by the Muslims in India by accepting the same number of reserved seats in a system of joint electorates. It is her firm conviction that people quarrelling among themselves in their communal electorates are too weak to unite for a national cause.

PLACE OF WOMEN IN THE STRUGGLE.

Proceeding, Mrs. Besant laid great emphasis on the importance of Indian women in India's struggle for political freedom. "I don't think that India will win freedom without the help of women. According to Indian thought, the woman is the incarnation of power. One more thing about Indian women is that they have never been rivals of men. They are only the helpmates of men. You cannot ignore women in any of your future Constitutions."

HER AMERICAN EXPERIENCES.

Mrs. Besant then briefly narrated the experiences of her very extensive tour in the United States of America. At every city she visited, she addressed large gatherings on India's glorious past and her present political condition. It was no wonder that at every place she was asked why a nation of the size and civilization of India did not demand liberty in the way no people in the world had demanded.

The first thing she would advise Indians to take up was to cast away to the winds the communal and other party dissensions. The next thing would be to unite on some definite and clear-cut demand.

Dr. Besant was sure that in a future world, there was no scope for big Empires—larger and larger federations of free people were going to be the order of the world.

UNITED DEMAND.

The question as to the best way of presenting a united demand to England, then formed the subject of Mrs. Besant's illuminating address. "You might make a number of different Constitutions," she continued, "but the principle underlying them will be the same for all. Unfortunately, it has been the tendency in India to frame a multitude of Constitutions differing only in minor points. You know very well by this time that the Commonwealth of India Bill, which by the bye is associated by the Indian Press with my name, has been sponsored by His Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons. The Labour Opposition has been balloting for it almost every session, but the Tory Government puts in so much business that it never gets a chance of being discussed in the Commons. My reading of the political situation in England is that the Tory Government is going out before very long. Their Trades Union Bill has taken away from the workers many of the things which they had gained after years of struggle. It is probable that in the next Eyection the Labour Opposition will become the Labour Government. There is another Bill proposed by Mr. Fenner Brockway. He has been frank enough to admit that he has mostly drawn his material from the Commonwealth of India Bill. It is quite obvious that it should have been so. In his new Bill, Mr. Fenner Brockway has left out what is to my mind, the most essential thing, viz., the building up of Indian Constitution on the basis of village organisation."

Mrs. Besant then narrated at some length how Village Panchayets were working in Madras. She submitted that the village system ought to form an essential part in any future Constitution of India. She had no quarrel with the Congress if that great National body took up the question of framing India's Constitution in its hand. She was of opinion that they should make no concessions to England but at the same time they should make as many changes as they liked in the Commonwealth Bill, if only such changes were in the interests of India. She would very willingly tear up her Bill if anything better was suggested which would hasten Home Rule for India. (Applause). What was the good of a Bill which did not aim at the freedom of India in as short a time as possible?

HER FAITH IN INDIA.

Mrs. Besant hoped to see India a free country before she died. They had to hurry up, she said, because she was fast growing old and could not keep on living for ever. She had faith in India and faith in the justice and righteousness of India's cause. (Cheers). The cause of India's freedom, she added, was no doubt a righteous one. "Let us close our lips," she concluded, "except to praise good points in every part. Let the mistakes in the past be forgotten in a spirit of brotherhood. Let us all make a supreme effort of uniting together in the coming Christmas and presenting our demand for Swaraj in the Madras Congress with the one voice of a united India." (Loud Applause).

Dr. Besant was then profusely garlanded by the Chairman amidst loud cheers, after which the meeting terminated.

ALLEGED PUBLICATION OF STATE SECRETS

ESTHONIAN MINISTER ON TRIAL

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Reval.—The trial has opened here of Birk formerly the Esthonian Minister in Russia, who is charged with disobeying the orders of the Government and publishing in the interests of a foreign State, secrets concerning Esthonia. Members of the Cabinet, the Chief of the Staff and the present Minister at Moscow are the chief witnesses.—Reuter.

NANKING TROOPS SUCCESS

HANKOW COMMANDER'S RETREAT HARASSED

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Shanghai.—50,000 Nanking troops commanded by Chengchien captured Anking and are pressing to Hankow astride of the Yangtse aided by six gunboats which are harassing the retreat of Tang-Seng-Chi, the local commander of Hankow whom the Nanking Government recently denounced at rebel and communist.—Reuter.

VERTICALLY RISING AEROPLANE.

SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK

LONDON, Oct. 27.

New York.—The Custiss Aeroplane Company is devoting seventy-five thousand dollars for the construction of one vertically rising aeroplane. A revolutionary design which has undergone wind tunnel tests demonstrated an ability to rise 1900 feet per second having forward speed of fifty to seventy miles an hour.—Reuter.

COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED

PASHA OF BENIMELLAL PEOPLE RETURNS TO BASE

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Casablanco.—The Pasha of Benimellal People has returned to his base after establishing a system of communication with Yves Steeg and other French captives by means of native runners. He has also arranged to prevent too many persons participating in the negotiations. The tribe of Aikaimiousaid has allowed a passage of prisoners through its territory on condition that it is entrusted with the negotiations.—Reuter.

RUTH ELDER DEPARTS TO PARIS

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Madrid.—The Trans-Atlantic flier, Ruth Elder, arrived here by air from Kisbon and departed to Paris.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS

A. I. C. C. MEETING PROCEEDINGS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

The All-India Congress Committee met at Albert Hall to-day under the presidency of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress. There were present about fifty members of the Congress Committee. The president explained circumstances under which the holding of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee had been adjourned from time to time. He further stated that this meeting was being held in pursuance of a requisition signed by several members of the All-India Congress Committee. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar then read the requisition which stated that the working Commitee instructed the Congress party in several provincial legislatures that their duty under clause (A) of the resoluton of the Gauhati Congress was to prevent the functioning of dyarchy as such wherever possible and did not impose on them to defeat a ministry if the result of such action was in the judgment of the party likely to strengthen the bureaucracy and (2) that having heard all about the conduct of Congress Party in the Madras Council the Working Committee was convinced that party had done nothing inconsistent either with the ultimate object of the Congress, the attainment of Swaraj, or with the spirit and letter of the Gauhati resolution as in its judgment there was no probability of wrecking dyarchy in that province at that time but on the other hand it had done all that lay in its power to prevent this strengthening of the province by means of an alliance with a party whose avowed policy was to promote communalism and to repress nationalism for the purpose of securing office at the hands of the bureaucracy. The Working Committee made it clear that in no case should the party in council resort to such co-operation and (3) to consider the desirability of convening a special session of the Indian National Congress to consider the future policy and programme. The requisition led to a heated debate. Mr. Viswanath urged withdrawal of clause (2). Mr. Raikumar Chakravarti said that in view of the approach of the Congress in Madras the consideration of the interpretation of the Gauhati resolution be postponed till the next A. I. C. C. at Madras. Mr. T. Prakasam suggested that the first part of the resolution be formally moved. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said that this was a special meeting convened in pursuance of the requisition so the resolution might either be moved or dropped. He proposed that the whole resolution be dropped. He said that having regard to the lapse of time and having regard to what had happened in Madras since notice of this meeting was given it was futile for them now to go and consider this question. He reminded the house of their programme in the Council. He fought tooth and nail to oppose any quarter being given to any ministry in any Council and was one of the staunchest Swaraiists in throwing out the ministry in company with any other party or parties however antagonistic they might be. It was futile for them now to pass a resolution of condemnation and he hoped that the consideration of the resolution would be postponed. The resolution was then put to vote and carried. Mr. B. G. Horniman wanted to speak and asked the President not to allow this matter to be voted upon unless the matter was thoroughly discussed. The President regretted that it was too late for Mr. Horniman to suggest a further discussion as the resolution of Mr. Sen Gupta had been carried.

Mr. T. Prakasam moved the following resolution:—The A. I. C. C. condemns the callously minimising attitude of the Government of Bihar and Orissa with regard to the recent flood disaster in Balasore and Cuttack districts of Orissa. It warmly congratulates the different voluntary societies which have done such splendid service in saving the poorest of the poor in the districts from utter starvation. It commends the work of reconstruction on behalf of the distressed families as national work of immediate importance. Notifying the fact that the greatest sufferers have been families of the depressed classes it calls the public attention to the appeal made by Pandit Gopa Bandhu Das and Mr. C. F. Andrews whose service in the cause of the famine-stricken in Orissa it gratefully acknowledges."

Mr. Prakasam said that it was well known what Mr Andrews and Pandit Gopa Bandhu Das had done regarding the great distress that had overtaken the province. He hoped that the resolution would command unanimous support.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose seconded the resolution. Pandit Gopa Bandhu Das said that if anybody visited the flood-stricken area he might not bear sight of it. Orissa he said was a problem in Indian politics not only on account of its dismemberment but on account of its annual floods. It was for the Indian National Congress to help the struggling people of Orissa. The resolution was carried. The President announced the Working Committee had resolved to contribute Rs. 500 towards the Flood Relief Fund.

Mr. Tulsicharan Goswami moved the following resolution:—The A. I. C. C. expresses its deep sympathy with the Kharagpur strikers in their struggle against the gross injustice that has been done to a considerable section of the employees of the B. N. Railway and asks the whole country to stand by them and help them to vindicate their rights. The President remarked that as Government had not taken any steps in the matter they could not but sufficiently condemn their action. The resolution was seconded and carried.

Dr. Ansari moved the following resolution:—This meeting expresses its unqualified condemnation of the murderous assaults and organised riots that have recently taken place and appelas to Moslem and Hindu leaders to do their utmost to create an atmosphere of non-violence in the country. He said that it was absolutely necessary that violence of any kind and specially of murderous assaults on innocent inoffensive and harmless individuals who were absolutely unprepared should be condmned in no uncertain terms by all whether they were Hindus or Mussalmans. Unless they had peace in the country it would be impossible for them to do any work. Seconding the resolution Maulana Mahomed Ali condemned not only the murderous assaults, but the organised riots and he did it both as a Congressman and as a Mussalman. They should condemn violence in no uncertain terms.

Dr. Biswanath Mukerjee remarked that some practical steps should be taken on behalf of the Congress to check such a state of things. An empty resolution would not help them much. He maintained that there were persons in the Congress who called themselves as Hindu and Mahomedan leaders who spoke one thing in the Congress and immediately after they came out, went to temples or mosques and preached something different.

Maulana Mahomed Ali interrupting said "I have every right to go out to mosques as a Mussalman."

Dr. Mukerjee:—I am not going to stand against anybody's rights to speak or preach.

Maulana Akram Khan:—Name the persons.

Dr. Mukerjee:—Read the newspapers. I think the Maulana has no cause to take umbrage on me. I have not mentioned him and I do not know it has hit him.

The President standing up said that it was with a view to put an end to violence of all kind that they had assembled there and Dr. Mukerjee was right in asking that effective steps should be taken. Subject to their approval what they proposed to do was to have a touring committee consisting of Hindu and Mussalman leaders to educate the public, to condemn violence and to bring about an atmosphere of non-violence in the country. Dr. Ansari's motion was carried.

Dr. J. M. Das Gupta then placed before the house a resolution on conversion, and re-conversion adopted by the Unity Conference on the previous night for ratification. Maulana Shaukat Ali supporting the resolution said that he was not only a member of a communal society but also of a religious society. If anybody wanted to to convert others to Mahomedanism or Hinduism he was welcome to do so, but only it should be a fair and square conversion. Therefore in view of what was happening in the country it was desirable to raise the age from 16 to 18. Rising on a point of order Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram of Sindh said that it was a highly controversial subject but as this meeting was convened for a special purpose this resolution was out of order. The President overruled him. Moving that the consideration of this question which was one of decisions arrived at by the Unity Conference the previous night be adjourned to another date Mr T. Prakasam wanted a reasonable time to be given to those members of the A. I. C. C. who were not present.

Those who had come to the A. I. C. C. meeting did not know that this resolution was going to be taken up. He took

(Continued on next page.)

A. I. C. C. IN SESSIONS

LEADERS FROM ALL PROVINCES ATTEND

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28

Among those who attended the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee were Maulanas Abul Kalam Azad, Mohamad Ali, Saukat Ali, Messrs. Subhas Chandra Bose, J. M. Sen Gupta, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Pandit Gope Baudhu Das, Mr. Tulsi Chandra Goswami, Dr. Paranjpey, Dr. Abdul Bari, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Raja Rau, Mr. V. V. Jogiah, Mr. T. Prakasam, Moulana Mohamad, Dr. Biswanath Mookerjee, Babu Bhagagan Das of Benares, Pandit Nilkantha Das, Babu Lalit Mohan Das, Satyendra Chandra Mitra, Rajkumar Chakravarti, Mr. Jayramdas Daulatram, Dr. Mahilal, Babu Purushottamdas Rai, Dr. Pratap Chandra Guharoy, Mr. C. F. Andrews, Sreemati Urmila Sundari Debi and Sheemti Supama Debi.—A. P.

ABDUL RASHID.

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

It is reported that Abdul Rashid, the assassin of Swami Shraddhanand, has been brought to Lahore and that he will be executed either at Lahore or Gurdaspur. Nothing however is known officially.—A. P.

Sound Restful Sleep

Here is the way to enjoy peaceful sleep from which you will wake refreshed and invigorated.

Drink a cup of delicious "Ovaltine" regularly before retiring. There is nothing comparable to this easily digested food beverage for soothing worn nerves and preventing digestive unrest—the principal causes of sleeplessness.

"Ovaltine" supplies the concentrated nourishment extracted from malt, milk and cocoa. These natural foods contain an abundance of the food elements which rebuild worn nerves and allay digestive unrest.

Untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve & Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

P.I.56.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN PERSIA.

(BY G. K. N.)

The general position in Persia is still somewhat obscure. The details of the treaty with the Soviets have not reached us. On the face of it, the Agreement is something to be thankful for. The strangle-hold on the Northern trade artery has been at last partially loosened. The view that the Soviets' influence is penetrating Persia, is confirmed by Sir Sultan Ahmed, who is not a blind pro-Britisher. It is unfortunate that the observations of most disinterested travellers in the Middle East are sometimes resented by the peoples concerned. But a little reflection might convince them that people like Sir Sultan have no axe to grind in merely stating his view that the Bolsheviks have apparently the upper hand in North Persia.

THE KURDISH PROBLEM.

The anxiety on the Perso-Turkish Frontier has not been diminished. The Persians appear to blame the Kemalist administration. And the latter accuse the Persians. Both sides are said to employ the fickle Kurd to keep the Perso-Turkish Frontier constantly shifting. The Kurdish problem affects three States—Turkey. Persia and Iraq. It is made a grievance on behalf of Iraq that Persia refused to take part in a conference for the consideration of the Kurdish situation. We have not heard Persia's version of the affair.

The Persians have such an ardent desire for constructing a railway joining the Persian Gulf with the Caspian Sea that it appears almost ungrateful to offer any adverse observations. The enthusiasm which prevailed at the installation of the Railway station at Teheran, would hardly justify a discordant note. But, in the interest of Persia herself, I repeat my fears that the Railway will be a most costly toy. The commerce of the country can be much more cheaply developed by improved motor routes. A simultaneous movement in Iraq to extend the Railway from Baghdad to Mosul is also a doubtful commercial undertaking though not so venturesome. I am glad to find support to my views in the "Asiatic Review" which also deplores the proposed gauge. It is not broad one but the 4 feet 8 1|2 one.

TENDERS INVITED.

Any caveat, however, is now too late. It may interest the arm-chair critics of the "Iran League" which has supplied over and over again all the requisite information without evoking intelligent interest that tenders are invited for the supply of construction materials in the Teheran papers. The advertisements which are published on no illiberal scale, are in Persian and French and appear over the signature of W. B. Paland, Director-General of the Railways, as approved by the Imperial Government of Persia represented by the Prime Minister Mehdi Quli Khan Hedayat. Some of the material required is deliverable at Mohammera on the Persian Gulf, the rest at Bunder-Gaz on the Caspian.

I have received the eighteenth quarterly report of the Administrator-General of the Finances of Persia for the three months, Dey, Behram and Esfand. Who, I wonder, will the next publication be signed by, now that Dr. Millspaugh has left Teheran. If the succeeding Financial Adviser is to be from Berlin, will the next report be in German?

Afghanistan will declare the same policy of separating the State from the Church which Kemal Pasha has now definitely laid down for Turkey. Therein lies the salvation of the East. Meanwhile, we still read items like:—

"Owing to the depredations of some 200 Behramavandis (who are homeless wanderers) and the various brigands who have joined them, the Persian Government last month had to clear and patrol the road near Teheran. The men working on the new motor road were still exposed to sniping."

And who are these Behram-avandis? A tribe that looks forward to the appearance of Mehram Varjawand, the Zoroastrian Messiah who is to restore the ancient Persian monarchy. It is not a solitary sect of the kind. All over the country roam Iliats, semi-gypsy clans, who dream more than live. As a matter of fact, the restoration has taken place in the Pahlavi dynasty. Reza Shah being a Persian by blood as contradistinguished from his predecessors, the Qajars of Turkish extraction. Lest some warm "friends" of the Iran movement on the look out to pick holes point to the "unsafety", it is necessary to emphasise that the borders are exposed to some incidents in every country, the most notorious being our own North-West, and the object of not less careful watching the North-East, about which we hear so little only because the buffer territory is not occupied by migrating tribes.

JUDICIAL REFORMS.

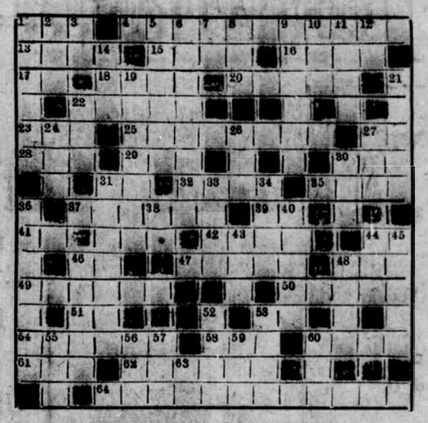
Persia is in earnest about introducing new Codes of Civil and Criminal Laws. Judge Davar is framing the regulations which will supplant the queer mixture of ecclesiastic canon and gubernatorial caprice or conpiscence of yore. The Teheran Press rejoices in the replicas of our Law Court advertisements. They are not an imitation of things Indian but are modelled on European precedents. A most significant advertisement catches one's eye over the signatures of a Commission which includes Arab Gushtasp Faredun Firozgar. It calls for the claims of creditors to the estate of the one time multimillionaire Arbab Jamshed who, as a financier, enjoyed the confidence of all Muslim Persia. It is said that the Government owe him large sums from a date before the War which Reza Shah's Government contemplate repaying. Reparations at long last to this aged patriot, still so highly respected, must enhance the credit for equity of the new Persian regime.

Rs. 150 MUST BE WON!

First Prize Rs. 100! Second Prize Rs. 50!

Through Our Popular "WIN—EASY" CROSSWORDS.

COMPETITION NO. 001.



RULES OF ENTRY.

1. This competition is complete in itself and all prizes are awarded strictly on merit.

2. The first prize will be awarded to the competitor whose entry is or the nearest correct and the second prize will go to the next best solution.

3. In case of ties the prizes will be equally divided.

4. One competitor may send in as many similar or varied entries and each such entry is entitled for share in the tie amount; but each such entry must be accompanied with a separate entry fee of Re. 1.

5. Each entry to the competition must accompany with an entry fee of Re. 1, by Postal Money-Order or by Postal Order and stamps must not be sent toward this.

6. Entries are accepted on plain paper.

7. All entries and fees are to be addressed to:—"WIN-EASY" CROSS-WORDS. Competition 001, POST No. 19, MATUNGA, BOMBAY, to reach Bombay not later than November 25th 1927.

8. Full details of this competition's result will be published in all the papers where our advertisement appears and will also be sent to all Competitors of this competition.

CLUES—ACROSS.

1. Payment for tuition, 4. Having a hump on the back, 13. Chide angrily, 15. Nominate, 16. A virgin, 17. Gold, 18. A Journalist's job, 20. Wants, 22. Native of Ireland, 23. And so on, 25. Loneliness, 27. A degree in Arts, 28. Negative, 29. Donkey (French), 30. Mistress (abbr), 31. Great Britain (abbr.), 32. Auction, 35. Repress noise: silence, 37. Faintest or dimmest, 39. Make, 41. Astonished, 42. Over (actual), 44. Free State (abbr.), 46. Concerning, 47. Rectify or correct, 48. Everybody, 49. To hurry up, 50. Boredom or want of interest, 51. New Town (abbr.), 53. Royal Regiment (abbr.), 54. On the field, 55. A plural form of Verb "To Be", 61. To stare, 61. To immerse, 62. A passage out for tanks, etc., 64. Contraction of a word.

CLUES—DOWN.

1. Hardened into ice, 2. The organ or hearing, 3. And (Fr.), 5. Concord, 6. Nevertheless, 7 C. M. (actual), 8, A female domestic fowl, 9. Improves, 10. A mean or vulgar fellow, 11. Token of love, 12. Editor (abbr.), 14. Ever (abbr.), 19. To render unable, 21. To dash to pieces, 22. As cold as ice, 24. A rap on the door, 26. Tol (actual), 27. Same as (30) across, 30. Mire, A newspaper or Govt. Official Journal, 33. A minute particle, 34. The Garden—Paradise, 36. A rash-headed fellow, 37. Parsnip (actual), 38. Same as in (12) down, 40. Command, 43. Affirmative, 44. FLU (actual), 45. To cut or split, 48. Indian Coin, 52. Valley (shorter form), A famous Chess Player, 55. Arrange or secure, 56. Stupid fellow, 57. To Confer knighthood, 59. Reverend (abbr.), 60. To obtain, 63. Tariff Reform (abbr.).

To:—"WIN—EASY" Crosswords, Competition 001, Post No. 19, MATUNGA. BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

I send herewith by Postal.....Rs.....only toward entry fee for .....entr.....and I agree to abide by your rules of scrutiny.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....(Signature).

(Write in Block Letters.) Any Number of leaflets supplied on request.

"How did you sleep? You certainly look fine!"

She: "How did I sleep?—If I look the way I feel, you ought to see that I slept like a babe. Do you know, nowadays, I simply love life the whole long day, from the time I get up to the time I go to bed."

He: "Well, you look as fresh as a rosebud—and that is flattering language between an old married couple."

She: "Thank you. And you sleep better yourself. What a wonderful change Sanatogen has made in both of us. Like the flow of new life through one's veins."

A physician writes in the "General Practitioner": *"The insomnia of long duration had produced great debility; treatment of every kind had no result. Sanatogen, two teaspoonfuls, thrice daily, was prescribed and at the end of a fortnight the improvement was marked & sleep was normal."*

Sanatogen infuses into the cells of blood and nerves exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve strength are derived. Over 24,000 physicians have written enthusiastic letters about the success they obtained with Sanatogen.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

When you sleep badly, when your nerves are upset, then try Sanatogen for a few weeks, and feel the wonderful difference in your own health

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

A. I. C. C. MEETING

(Continued from Previous Page.)

objection both on the ground of time and place and in his opinion the A. I. C. C. should have only discussed the matter without arriving at any decision or might have adopted a resolution tentatively for final ratification at another meeting later on.

Seconding him Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram said that the whole issue was that peace should be based on such terms which were both fair and workable and he believed the haste with which this draft had been placed before them was not conducive to a settlement. He cautioned that they must not precipitate any decision for by so doing they would give greater cause to the reactionaries. The question of music before mosque, he remarked, was a part and parcel of the agreement.

The President:—There is no question of agreement or pact in these things. What the Congress proposes to do is to take the initiative in the matter and educate the public.

Proceeding Mr. Jairam said that any suggestion made by the Congress for the purpose of education should have been arrived at after fuller discussion. He pointed out that there was practically no representative from Tamil Nadu.

President: You can trust me to deal with at least Tamil Nadu.

Mr. Tulsicharan Goswami did not subscribe to the view the Congress should register the decision of some society and he emphatically repudiated the suggestion.

"I must tell Lala Lajpatrai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya", continued Mr. Goswami, "in public interests that there is no such thing as Hindu Mahasabha in Bengal and I think it my duty at this time of the All-India Congress Committee to say that there are many Bengalees who would not recognise the jurisdiction of the Hindu Mahasabha. I say it is the duty of the Congress to take the initiative in this matter and to educate the country. This resolution is on the face of it fair. Here is an agreement which gives absolutely free right to others to convert with the exception of fraud and force. If the Congress wants to educate the public opinion, it must have its own opinion."—A. P.

"MOTHER INDIA."

(Continued from page 8)

"penchant" for superficialities, an indolence which keeps her from probing beneath the surface, and an antagonism which cannot but express in exaggeration, is receiving almost universal credit for the "best book on India which has appeared in many years"—credit that "appears entirely deserved" in the light of Hindus and Moslems "killing each other 'over the playing of music before a mosque'", (for this clause always appears in the A. P. dispatches, it should be added).

Quite aside from the fact that we Americans have a lot of housecleaning to do, similar to that which Miss Mayo recommends for India, candor forces one to admit that she is not altogether without foundations for what she features in this widely read and almost religiously accepted book. The "Chronicle" editorial put this view before its readers, I recall. And her animadversions regarding religion as it functions in India—to the moral, spiritual and intellectual hurt of the people of the land—and more especially what she has to say of Hinduism—might well give Indians pause! It is to her discredit that she cannot see that Christianity, too, is a breaking religion,—responsible, to-day, for much intolerance and foolishness,—and worse; registering—by its tacit acceptance of our downright support of such evils as war, lynching of Negroes and similar crimes—a degredation quite as obvious and definite as Hinduism can possibly show.

When religion begins so to register—be it Christianty, Hinduism or Islam, is it not time for us to wake up and take account of stock,—whether we live in the East or in the West? Always there is a line which one passes, at peril of stepping from constructiveness to destructiveness; from good to evil; from God to Devil—to use an old Puritan phrase. Christians passed that line about 1914 to 1918; or "many of them" know it and are becoming undenominational. Let such be the model say for Indians, rather than the "missionary type" for whom Katherine Mayo speaks.—Yours, etc.

BLANCHE WATSON.

New York.

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SWEEPING MONOPOLY OF SUCCESS IN COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS

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LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1927

is once again the privilege of this pioneer. There were among our students in all 63 passes including 12 Distinctions in NINE different subjects. Others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law as usual with a stray pass of a single student in some others. Tuition personal or through post. Apply immediately: 82-84, Esplanade Road.

NEW MOVE OF THE AUTHORITIES

SECTION 144 I: P. C. TO BE PROCLAIMED?

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 28.

Rumour is afloat here that Section 144, Indian Penal Code, might be proclaimed in a few days.

Mr. Mukundlal Sirkar, addressing a mass meeting of workers, warned the Government that the step would be fatal as it would hasten the general strike. Mr. Sirkar declared that the workers had been peaceful throughout since the commencement of the struggle.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 28.

Delegates to the special extraordinary session of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation which commences to-morrow under the presidency of Mr. V. V. Giri are pouring in from all over the country.

The workers have arranged for a grand reception and leaders arriving at Kharagpur are received with great enthusiasm.

The special conference of the Federation commences its sitting on Saturday.—Free

VIROL *the food for* GROWTH

Growing children need Virol. It builds stamina and enriches the blood. For Virol is a scientifically *balanced* food containing just those food elements which are necessary to healthy growth and development. And it is so digestible that even delicate and invalid children can absorb it and grow strong.

A tonic food for all ages

Virol has proved itself over and over again in extreme cases, but *all* children of school age are passing through the critical period of their lives. They need Virol now because Virol builds not merely health for a day but health for good.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

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GREAT SENSATION — GRAND RECORD — THIRD WEEK

Highly appreciated
By the
Bombay Public

Great Rush
Many turned away
Last Week
Owing to want of
Tickets

Shree Krishna Film Compnay—Presents.

At the Clang of Fetters

Written by Shriyut CHAMPSEY UDESHI, Editor, "NAVCHETANA," Calcutta.

Featuring
Miss GULAB
and
Mr. NANDRAM.

TIME
AS
USUAL.

Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE.

A Picture that
defies Competition
and Comparison

OWING TO HEAVY RUSH
ONE WEEK MORE

PLEASE COME EARLIER
TO AVAIL GOOD
SEATS & TICKETS.

Leading Face Cream
now in new & Beautiful Jar

Icilma Cream, with a record of 27 years as the world's leading toilet cream, has shed its dress of 1900 and now appears in a delicately moulded green-frosted jar of great beauty—a modern jar really worthy of the cream.

But the cream itself is unchanged in any detail whatsoever. It is unique in containing Icilma Water, a natural water from Northern Africa, famous for its beautifying properties. It is rich and foamy. Non-greasy. The perfect base for face powder.

Use Icilma Cream regularly if you would look your best. It protects, beautifies and stimulates the complexion.

THE IDEAL FACE POWDER
Soft, fine and clinging, sifted many times through screens of closely woven silk, Icilma Face Powder adheres lightly but securely to the skin under all conditions. Almost invisible, it is so fine that it gives a delicate and velvety bloom and removes all anxiety about "shininess." Made in two shades—Naturelle, which suits most complexions; and Creme, especially for Brunettes.

Icilma
CREAM
Choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

You Don't Know What is in the Sweets He Buys

CHILDREN constantly desire "sweet things," harmful though they may be.

Do not let your children ruin their stomachs with too many delicacies. Instead give them daily a heaping portion of Quaker Oats with sugar.

It will satisfy their craving for sweets and at the same time furnish them with elements so essential to the proper development of body, bone and muscle.

Send for free copy of our Health Booklet giving valuable information on the care and feeding of infants, also cooking recipes.

Address
Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Limited
Calcutta Bombay Madras Delhi Lahore Karachi Rangoon

Quaker Oats
No human hands have touched Quaker Oats

667

JOCKEY CLUB APPROVES TOTALISATOR.

STRONG OPPOSITION ANTICIPATED FROM BOOKIES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Jockey Club has officially approved the totalisator.

Recommendations which were adopted by the Jockey Club Committee after taking evidence of the Stewards and officials from India, New Zealand and South Africa provide for an alteration of the existing law to permit the totalisator or 'pari mutuel' being installed on approved race courses controlled by the Jockey Club and the National Hunt Committee.

The "Evening Standard" understands that the Bill legalising the totalisator is ready and assured of strong support. But in view of a strong opposition anticipated from book-makers it is likely to be a race against time if it be passed before Budget. Mr. Churchill is keenly interested in the subject. The Jockey Club has also decided to charge book-makers at the race courses fees on a graduated scale.—Reuter's Special.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 29TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate, in this month dedicated to stinging Scorpio, that you are a weary traveller on the course of life's long and winding journey, the roads of which are "filthy, execrable, scandalous, disgraceful, broken-up, uneven, and unwalkable", to use the peculiar phraseology of the Bombay Corporation's colt, Dostmahomed Khairaz. But never despair, just like our poor much-tried India which, in spite of heart-breaking disappointments never despairs, of getting Swaraj which Indians think will drop from Heavens like manna in good old days of Shylock's worthy ancestors if it is not given as a gift by, or wrested from the hands of, the Heaven-borns of "Merrie Blighty." Someone has wisely said that 'to travel hopefully is to arrive'; and if you try to travel hopefully along the execrable roads of life's journey you will surely—I bet your 100 to 1, in the absence of betting 'raj' at Poona or Mahaluxmi—arrive at the door, not of the Purgatory or H....l, but of Paradise Gained, as Paradise you had lost long ago. You are not destined to be Columbus, but the greatest discovery that you can make, to your external—I mean eternal—glory is to discover yourself! You must learn to know yourself, and put true valuation on your good self, (not like a tradesman putting double the value on his goods at a 'clearance sale') and not to try to thrust yourself forward as leader, but wisely merge yourself into a party as a small fry; otherwise the tragedy of your posing yourself as a big gun will be like that of several of our political leaders—councilwalas, I mean—who form parties in one night, which, like St. Jonah's gourd, perish in one night. May Heaven light your rugged path—and brow!

For Smartness and Vitality use
Ananga Probha Yakuti.
It is the best nerve tonic for overworked and usedup energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless. This is the leading tonic of e day.
Price:—A phial of 30 pills. Rs. 10 'ten

Ananga Probha Oil
An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation and potency.
Price:—A phial of 1 tola Rs. 15.

Raj Vaidya Narayanji, Keshavji.
ead Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar
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A BOMBAY DIARY
WIT and HUMOUR
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HEALTH and STRENGTH
ART and LITERATURE
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INDIAN TELEGRAMS and
NEWS BY MAIL Etc., Etc.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
LOCAL 3/8
MOFFUSIL .. 4/0

Grossmith's
Old Cottage
Lavender Water

The most favoured of all English perfumes, delightfully fragrant and lasting.

In its quaint green bottle, "Old Cottage" Lavender Water comes to you like a breath from an old English garden. A cool delight at all times

You will enjoy the same refreshing fragrance in "Old Cottage" Lavender Bath Soap and Face Powder.

From all Chemists and Bazars. Be sure you ask for Grossmith's, the original and only genuine.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.
LONDON.

Representative:
WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY

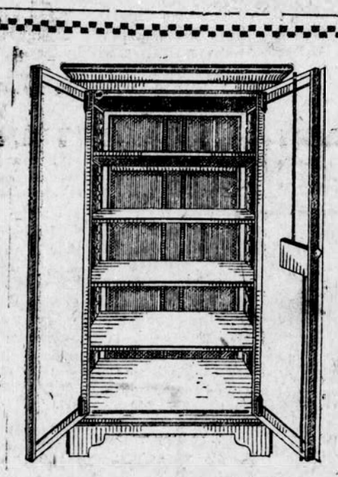
We can tell you how to avoid the constant bugbear of greasy and unpleasantly tasting dishes. Ensure that all your food is cooked in Cocogem.

Do not allow your Cook to use Ghee. More often than not it is adulterated and contaminated. Insist upon your food being cooked in Cocogem the purest vegatable cooking oil obtainable in India.

Cocogem

for Better Cooking.

GODREJ'S PATENT STEEL CABINETS.



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'Phone No. 42,265.

For Safes (2,000 used by Postal Department.)

Steel Cabinets (individual firms purchase by the dozen and thousands used in homes throughout the country).

Steel Shelving (single orders go into rupees tens of thousand.)

CHEAPEST FIRM IN THE LINE

SHOW-ROOM :—Kalbadevi Road, Corner of Vithalvadi.

'Phone No. 22110.

A Novelty in the Sweetmeat Market

We are glad to announce that we have prepared all sorts of fashionable Sweetmeats for the Coming Holidays of Parsis, Hindoos, etc.

A trial order will satisfy you.

Only just phone up and we shall deliver articles at your house.

DAYARAM DAMODAR,

CHIRA BAZAR and GRANT ROAD

Tel. No. 24777.

TIRADE AGAINST MAHATMA GANDHI.

MR LOTVALA'S FLOOD RELIEF IMPRESSIONS

Mr. R. B. Lotvala writes:—

Being desirous of personally acquainting myself with the havoc caused by the recent floods, especially in such parts of Kaira District in the Gujrat where devastation was very extensive, I took an opportunity of visiting them. From the few places that I saw I have come to the conclusion that devastations were more serious and extensive than what I had imagined. I cannot but appreciate the enthusiastic relief work carried on by the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee under the guidance of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. The Government came to help only later on. But it was the first and immediate help that counted for much. It was good luck for the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee that the volunteers and organisers who were always ready to work on such occasions of dire necessity were ready at hand as of late they had nothing to do except Khaddar work which had become boring to them. With the stoppage of political activity they had to take up Social and Humanitarian work as a change. What activities the Gujrat Political workers are still carrying on at present are non-political, at any rate if at all what they are doing is nothing but mainly spinning and Khaddar work, which they consider to be political. In the country where I moved about, I found Khaddar much less than what I saw a couple of years back. Khaddar work having been found to have been discredited, the political workers of Gujrat who had nothing else to do must have found in this destructive flood a good pretext for hiding the shame of political inactivity by taking to relief work. I don't say that there is no need at present of providing relief and taking up of reconstruction of devasted areas but that should not be the excuse for the evasion of political activity until construction work is over, which may perhaps last for a year or longer. For the last 4 or 5 years there are no political conferences held in Gujrat and as I learnt from some of my young friends that they were thinking of holding one this year in the teeth of the opposition from the old leaders, but in the meantime this catastrophe came to the rescue of the lethargic leaders, who did not want any kind of political activities at all. When I asked some of the elderly leaders why they had stopped political activities outright, I got a despondent reply that due to Hindu-Mahomedan differences there was no proper atmosphere for carrying on any kind of political activities and rather they would content themselves with doing what social, humanitarian and civic work that turned up occasionally. Is the pretext of Hindu-Moslem differences a right one to absolve themselves from the responsibilities of carrying on political activities? From the present circumstances it is evident that Hindu-Moslem question is not likely to be solved even in years to come what to speak of months and hence their excuse is a mere makeshift.

POLITICAL WORK SACRIFICED.

I learn that eighty lakhs of rupees will be loaned by the Government through Government officials to the sufferers in Gujrat by the recommendation of the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee.

This act of G. P. C. C. no doubt may enhance their reputation amongst the majority of the intelligent inhabitants of villages that will receive help. But I am afraid that due to ignorance of these people as to the efforts of the source, when the relief would be given through Government officials, they will construe that it is their "Sarkar Ma Bap" who have come to their help in their dire necessity and the Government is their true protector G. P. C. C. was once one of the strongest adherents of Non-Co-operation, still in its principle it is so but now it has in action of late due to some mysterious influence turned to co-operation pure and simple. Lakhs of rupees have been spent and are being still thrown away after it at the sacrifice of political work. It was reported in a paper that due to lakhs of rupees having been collected of late by Mr. Gandhi for the Khaddar Fund in Madras the Madrasees now find it difficult to collect any more money for the Congress work. Mr. Gandhi had the audacity to say that Khaddar work was political, although one would be at a loss to find even a shadow of politics in that. It is further said that as Mr. Gandhi has lost influence at least among the Politically minded he should be let alone. But I decline to believe that. Rather to keep up if not to enhance his political hold he is always taking keen interest in A. I. C. C. meetings and Political conferences and freely expressing his political views before gatherings ever and anon and discussing political subjects in his papers and making political harangues before vast audiences and never missing a chance to respond to the calls of high officials. They further say that the opponents of Gandhi or Gandhism should be charitable towards him as he does not interfere with the political activities of any of the leaders or political bodies. Yes here I agree that he not only does not interfere with political activities of old reactionery Congress leaders but he helps them in smoothening their path and hence they desire the youngsters to be charitable towards him. It is further said that he is now only pursuing quietly the path of only social and religious life. Unfortunately, he is equally reactionery in social and religious affairs and is always vigorously propagating ante-diluvian, archaic and primitive ideas, which are most detrimental to the progress of rising generation. When people ask Mr. Gandhi to take lead in politics he is always ready with his usual platitudes and equivocations. If he has no faith in politics on account of non-violent condition due to Hindu-Moslem quarrels, at least until these quarrels are made up he should make room for young and militant leaders. But then it is asked if there is any other leader to substitute Gandhi with all his weakness and shortcomings. In answer to this I would say that there may not be an individual leader equalling his influence but that we can find easily collective leadership who would command influence by carrying on political activity in a more organised and rational way. I do believe that Mr. Gandhi has still such a strong hold on the minds of masses of Gujrat that unless his influence is weakened if not eliminated there are no hopes of the resurgence of politica life which is the breath and soul of a subject nation and fighting shy of political activity simply prolongs the pangs of national subjection. Disasters like the last flood will come time and again and relief works on such occasions are necessary but that should not be the pretext for abandoning political life of the Province, in spite of the gravity of the Hindu-Moslem or such other questions.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER.

PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., 8, E, Beadon Street Room No. 11, Calcutta. V. P. allowed.

BAND AT POONA

The Band of the 2nd Bn. Royal Ulster Rifles, will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Sunday, (30th inst.) from 6 to 7 p.m. weather permitting. Admission is free.

FALCON KNIGHT

MOTOR CARS

Comfort, durability and modern equipments are the features of the Falcon Knight six cylinder motor cars. For town work or touring purposes, for the professional man or the pleasure seeker, the Falcon Knight has proved to be an ideal car.

If you have not yet seen this six cylinder car, call on us and you are welcome to have the most critical inspection of it, and if you desire also a demonstration of its running and performances, you are doubly welcome to it.

The following models in stock for immediate delivery :—

FIVE SEATER TOURING (Grey Colour)

FIVE SEATER SEDAN (Blue Colour)

Prices and full particulars from :—

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LD.

16, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

Branches at LAHORE, KARACHI & NAGPUR.

Telegrams : "CYCLOSTERS," Bombay. Telephone : No. 20483.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

WORLD-KNOWN

Pure Medicated and Scented

G. GHOSE'S TIL OIL

Most Cooling and Nourishing for Brain and Hair. Examined by Civil Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, etc.

AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c. in Various Govt., Semi-Govt. and other Exhibitions.

It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteri night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents fro falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.

Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Dist and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

G. GHOSE, Dacca, Mymensingh

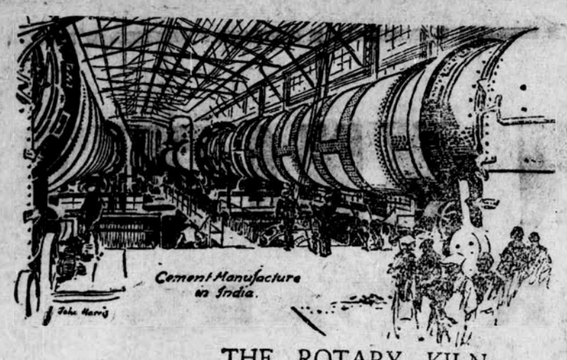
20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.—Hamilton Road, Delhi—and Bomb

Sore Throat?

At the first sign of Sore Throat take a few Formamint tablets. Formamint destroys the dangerous germs in mouth and throat and so cures Sore Throat. Let your children suck Formamint too, so that they will not catch other children's infectious diseases.

FORMAMINT

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet.



THE ROTARY KILN

Of all the plant involved in the manufacture of cement these giant Rotary Kilns present the most impressive spectacle.

They are set on an incline, and through them the slurry (Limestone, Clay and Water) passes until the water is evaporated. The dry material remaining is gradually heated to a temperature of about 2,800° Fah. At this temperature the limestone enters into chemical composition with the silica and alumina of the clay.

At the end of the Kiln—in the burning zone—a fierce blast forces in finely powdered coal, which ignites and maintains the necessary heat.

The whole of this process is under control. The quantity of raw material entering the kiln, amount of fuel used and speed of rotation are regulated scientifically.

This series of advertisements will show how much care and labour, and how many processes are involved in the manufacture of Portland Cement.

Specify
"B.B.B." "SWASTIKA" "SUN" "CASTLE"
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and SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES.
THE CONCRETE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
AN ORGANISATION FOR IMPROVING AND EXTENDING THE USES OF CONCRETE
Telephone Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY
A HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE
TRY IT
WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50 YEARS AND STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS
JOHN CRABBIE & COY. LTD.
DISTILLERS.
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

For the Relief of Aches and Pains

The remedy that has obtained fame and name all over the world for over 42 years is

Little's Oriental Balm

Buy a bottle to-day.

India's Greatest Pain Cure. Brings quick relief in all cases of

Headaches, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Neuralgia Sciatica, Paralysis, Strains.

A little balm brings a lot of relief. It does not bite or blister—it gently soothes and relieves.

Prepared in India by Indians.

ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

Baliwalla & Homi
OPTICIANS.
279, HORNBY RD & 361, KALBADEVI RD
BOMBAY.
MAKERS OF
DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES.
AWARDED SEVERAL
GOLD MEDALS

"FILL THE STOMACHS OF THE PEOPLE."

DR. MANN SUPPORTS MAHATMA GANDHI

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are many people in India, not only Europeans and the Moderates or Liberals but even among the so-called Extremists, who ridicule Mahatma Gandhi for advocating the use of the Charka. Their reason for ridicule is that a tiny little thing like the Charka cannot compete with the vast and complicate machinery that is available in this mechanical age of ours and that the income from the Charka is very small. These people not only do not support Mahatma Gandhi but do their best to oppose him by their speeches and writings. To such people, I make a present of the following statement made by Dr. Mann in the course of an interview with a correspondent of the "Times of India" (see "Times of India,", Saturday October 22, 1927, page 12, column 7):—

'The Empty Stomach,'

'But little could be done on an extensive scale even along these lines, said Dr. Mann, until the Government and the social reformers recognised that the secret of the whole prosperity of the agricultural population was the filling of their stomachs. "The empty stomach was the greatest obstacle to progress in India," and he wished to emphasise before he left the country that "all efforts should ultimately concentrate on filling the stomachs of the people." When asked what measures he would suggest for this great work of filling the empty stomachs of the people, Dr. Mann said that much could be done by the people themselves. They must put themselves to work, for "no country could ever" hope to be prosperous if the majority of its population were idle for six months of the year. "The people must be given some work, no matter how small the income derived therefrom, during the dry season, and Dr. Mann said that "no matter in what other way Mr. Gandhi had gone astray, he had penetrated into the secret of the poverty of India when he advocated the spinning wheel, no matter if it did produce only a few annas a day."'

When reading the above, no one can fail to be reminded of what Mahatma Gandhi has been repeating at the top of his voice for the last three years. Dr. Mann has said exactly what Mahatma Gandhi has been saying all these three years, that "the empty stomach was the greatest obstacle to progress in India" and "that all efforts should ultimately concentrate on filling the stomachs of the people. Dr. Mann says that all efforts should concentrate on filling the stomachs of the people, and no one dare deny that Gandhiji has been concentrating his attention on this problem. He has been emphasising that crores of people in India get hardly one meal a day and hence the greatest problem is to fill "the empty stomachs of the people.' Again Dr. Mann says 'no country could ever hope to prosper if the majority of its population were idle for six months of the year. The people must be given some work, no matter how small the income derived therefrom during the dry season.' This again is nothing new. Mahatmaji has been crying himself hoarse that the farmers work for six months but idle away the rest of the time and some subsidiary occupation must be given to them, and hence he urges the people to work the Charka during their idle hours.

It must be remembered that the subsidiary work for six months has to be given not to a few hundred or a thousand but to crores and the only suitable cottage industry is the Charka. Basket-making, shoe-making and other home industries can absorb only a few hundreds; certainly the large agricultural population amounting to 70 per cent. of the total population i.e. 21 crores of people cannot all take to shoe making, because it would be impossible to find enough men to wear the shoes prepared. The only suitable industry is the Charka.

It is to be hoped that the words of Dr. Mann, who is no less a person than the Director of Agriculture of the Bombay Presidency for a long period, that "no matter in what other way Mr. Gandhi had gone astray, he had penetrated into the real secret of the poverty of India when he advocated the spinning wheel, no matter if it did produce only a few annas a day"—will carry weight with sceptics and that if at all these people desire the prosperity of India, they will concentrate on removing the greatest obstacle to the progress of India, namely, the empty, stomachs and the idleness of a majority of people for six months.' And the only way of removing the obstacle is "to give some work, no matter how small the income derived therefrom" to the millions of the poor and the only thing that can give such employment to the millions without requiring any capital is the charka.

Let all who sincerely desire the progress of India realise the real value of Charka and instead of opposing it, try their best to popularize it, for as Dr. Mann has admitted above, in Charka alone lies our salvation.—Yours, etc.,

VIKRAM N. MAJMUDAR.

Sholapur Mills,
Sholapur October 25.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD

SIR LESLIE WILSON ON DUTY OF SCOUTS

Sir Leslie Wilson, who opened the Poona Scout Headquarters building, in the course of his speech said:—

The highest compliment I ever heard paid to Scouting was that this Twentieth Century would be known in future years not for the invention of the aeroplane, or the motor car, nor for the aeroplane, or the German Empire, but as the age in which Boy Scouting began. Unlike most of you present, I was never, I regret to say, either a Cub or a Boy Scout, but I am sure I should have been if they had been thought of in time; and now, of the various offices I hold in this country, there is none which I value more than the position of Chief Scout of this Presidency. When I was young there was unfortunately no Boy Scout movement, and my elders regarded my nature studies and my camp craft as a sort of delinquency natural to the young, and at the best as pardonable escapades. Now we have got past all that, and I can realise what I have missed, and what good times I might have had; and can only congratulate you, Scouts and Cubs, who have had the opportunity and good sense to see what is good, and join the movement in the numbers you have.

You must always remember that you are members of a world organisation whose brotherhood is as wide as the brotherhood of man, and that you are each one of you capable to a definite degree of increasing the reputation and enhancing the usefulness of the Scout movement throughout the world. It is a great privilege to belong to an organisation wider than any religious sect and wider than any racial division. It is also a great privilege for a boy to be able to demonstrate to his fellows the good that is in him, and that this world wide movement is based upon nothing else than the spirit of youth and service.

THE SCOUTS' USEFULNESS.

The progress of the Scout movement during the past few years has been very rapid, in numbers; now, I trust, its progress in efficiency and usefulness will be equally rapid. I know well many of the services the Scouts have rendered to the public during the past few years, and I remember, with much gratitude, the great help given by the Scouts to the Agricultural Exhibition here in Poona last year.

Scout Headquarters, such as these, will do more than anything else to increase that efficiency and usefulness to which I have alluded. Here, Scouts will meet together, bringing into more actual being that spirit of brotherhood which should actuate all: here, Scouts Masters and Assistant Scout Masters can join together in discussing matters of moment to their Troops and to Scouting generally: and here will be founded for all time that living Den which must mean so much to Scouting in Poona and district.

BABY WEEK IN AKOLA

PURDHA LADIES INDUCED TO TAKE PART

AKOLA, Oct. 27.

Under the auspices of the Child Welfare Centre, Akola, of which Mrs. V. M. Hoyle is the President, a baby week will be held from the 31st October to the 5th November. The week will be inaugurated by holding a ladies' meeting on the 30th in the pandal specially erected for holding a health and child welfare exhibition. The programme also includes the medical examination of babies in different mohallas on different days and their selection for the award of prizes, a round of magic lantern lectures, and a free Cinema show. The prize distribution will be held on the 5th November, when prizes will be given away by Mrs. Hoyle to the selected prize babies. A special effort is also being made to induce Purdah ladies to take part in the exhibition, and literature bearing on mother craft and child-welfare will be distributed free. Karanja and Mangrul-Pir, two other towns in the district, are also holding their baby week in the first week of November. A. P.

ARYAN CONGRESS.

ALL DIFFERENCES SETTLED.

DELHI, Oct. 27.

All India Aryan League notify that differences between two factions of League in connection with the ensuing session of Aryan Congress have been amicably settled. Arya Pratrinidhi Sabha (College Section) Punjab has passed a resolution cancelling its earlier decision not to participate in the Congress. Bhai Permanand President-Elect of the Congress has wired to the General Secretary, Pandit Indra consenting to preside over the Congress but has offered to withdraw in favour of Mr. Hansraj Bhaiji who will reach Delhi on November 5. About one thousand members of the Reception Committee have been enrolled.—A. P.

The Moolla Oil Coy. Ltd., wires:—
Our well number 18 struck oil produced 600 gallons on Thursday.

USE
MAWS
FLOORING TILES
Always available from
RAVAL & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Yeast is life!

IRVING'S YEAST-VITE TONIC TABLETS

The Lightning Pick-Me-Up.

The greatest medical discovery of the century. Pure Yeast and Vitamins. No harmful drugs. The gentle fermentation of Yeast-Vite when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling of extreme vigour.

Take a tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minutes.

In his articles on Health, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane has emphasised the importance of Vitamin B as a tonic which causes the nerves to function properly. And in his list of essential foods he mentions YEAST as rich in VITAMIN B.

YEAST-VITE IS RICH IN VITAMIN B.

Irving's
Yeast - Vite Tablets
will relieve

Headache, Neuralgia, etc., in 5 minutes

Indigestion, Flatulence, in 5 to 10 minutes

Biliousness, Dizziness, Depression, in 10 to 15 minutes

Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc., in 10 to 15 minutes

Influenza, Colds, Fever, in 24 hours

Send Postcard for free treatise on Anaemia, Nerves, Skin Blemishes, Constipation, Colds, Insomnia, Rheumatism, Pains, etc.

OUR GUARANTEE.

Obtain a Rs. 1-4 bottle from your chemist. If your health does not improve perceptibly post us the empty bottle together with the chemist's receipt and we will refund your money immediately.

£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 45,000 letters from satisfied users in less than five years, which are open to inspection.

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CAUGHT A TARTAR

BOGEY OF STRIKE.

MR. GIRI'S REJOINDER.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the B.N.R. Indian Labour Union has issued the following statement in reply to Agents communique of October 22. He says:—The communique published on the 22nd is an interesting document. It is in itself a manipulation of inaccurate and largely irrelevant figures and a huge attempt to obscure facts though the agent inainuates that the Labour Union is guilty of such acts in its communique. The Agent strangely keeps silent when faced with his officers' estimate of the needs of the Kharagpur Workshop at 10,000 workmen and has nothing to say regarding his policy of private contracts. He informed the Government that no representation was received by him asking him to review the list of selection either on general grounds or in individual cases. But when he is told point blank that he misinformed the Government and his letter No. 17056|16-9-1927 is quoted, he slyly passes over the point. Once again the public may be assured that the Union's Communique is based on facts and every statement in it the Union can prove. The present retrenchment is certainly a hasty act and the motives for it may be gathered by a shrewd reader from the Agent's reply.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

The Agent may be congratulated for having discovered at least now that the controversy is on a highly technical subject. He has now no intention of prolonging it through the medium of newspaper articles, for perhaps he has realised that he has caught a Tartar in his attempt to support himself by statistical arguments. The Agent has worsened his case by stating that the present Chief Mechanical Engineer even in 1922 (then as an officer of the State Railways) drew attention to the relatively high number of employees and was fully alive to the needs of the case, when he assumed his present office. It may once more be asserted that he systematically increased the staff in the workshops and the figures the Union gave have not been contradicted by him. The strength at the beginning of 1925 was 10,488, at the beginning of 1926, 10,90[illegible], at the end of April 1927, 11,100 and by stating what he calls the average strength, he has merely attempted to hoodwink the public. The Union quotes actual strengths and the Agens tries to escape facing the charge by taking averages. The Union thanks the Agent for having called its president an intelligent layman". But it asserts once again that the estimate of 1,000 casualties a year is not a layman's. In his reply the Agent himself admits the annual labour turnover in the B.N.R. Shops at Kharagpur works at only 10 per cent. per annum for the period covered by the Revenue Committee's Report and it is but simple arithmetic to say that only 10 per cent. of more than 10,000 is at least a 1,000. If the Chief Mechanical Engineer was fully alive to the needs of the case even from 1922, does the Agent expect the Indian Public not to question why he has not attempted to reduce by absorbing such a large number of vacancies up to 1927 and why he was not only filling up these but atcually increasing the strength?

The lame excuse that he was not dealing with cooly gangs but skilled labour does not stand a minute's scrutiny. Many times in the history of Kharagpur shops surplus men in one section were absorbed in another and the Union is not aware of any extraordinary conditions that would have prevented this being repeated these three years. The Union knows what sort of skilled labour it is and assures the public that the skill would in no way be impaired by any such adjustment. When the Government inquiry begins, evidence at the time might disclose the real reasons for filling up vacancies and increasing strength and no purpose is served by anticipating the disclosure.

BOGEY OF STRIKE.

It is really a bold attempt to obscure facts when the Agent asserts in his reply on that on account of continuous tension in 1925 and 1926 any attempt to initiate progressive reduction would unquiestionably have precipitated a strike. The dead, the absconding, and the retired never fight and nobody fights for them and if progressive reduction is made by not filling up the vacancies created by such, none can understand the point in the Agen's argument when he says that such an action would unquestionably have precipitated a strike.

What the Agent is not evidently able to reconcile himself to, is the favourable settlement arrived at with his predecessor in office after the strike in February to March 1927. An opportunity to clear the shops of Self-respecting workmen is lost and the black-legs could not be provided for with advantage. He says "a number of new men recruited during the strike showed themselves better men than the strikers and were retained." This favourable opinion of the Agent may very well be examined by the Government officer at the inquiry, but the public cannot accept it when they know that he recruites some Puri Pandas during the strike.

AGENT'S FIGURES.

To compare the costs per tractive effort unit, the Agent has cleverly selected the average figures for the quarter ending June 1927. The public are aware that the strike was called off only in March 1927 and there was enough confusion in the workshops dlring this quarter on account of the administration's effort to keep in the shops all the blacklegs and the new recruits along with the strikers. According to the Agent's own admission, the number in the Kharagpur shops was highest at the end of April 1927. Thus it is evident to the public now the B. N. R. figures for that quarter are bound to be higher than those of the N. W. R. But the Union's case is not as regards the total cost. It is only with regard to the wages included in the cost; for if the material is more costly, the workmen cannot be held responsible for it. The Union has not enough records before it to verify the figures given by the Agent. But working out what might be the wages, the Union finds that the Agent's case is not a strong one. According to the Agent's reply the cost per 20,000 lbs. tractive effort unit is Rs. 11,966 on N. W. R., as against Rs. 13,654 on the B. N. R. In its rejoinder to the Governments communique, the Union has already stated that out of Rs. 7.584 the annual average cost of repairs per locomotive, wages amount to Rs. 3,801 (Raven Committee's Report, para 171) and the B. N. R. Budget estimate for 1925-1926 shows the wages at Rs. 2,055 out of a cost of Rs. 4,567. Calculating on this proportion, out of Rs. 11.966 on N. W. R. Wages come up to Rs. 5.997; and out of Rs. 13,654 of B. N. R., Wages come to Rs. 6.143; i.e. a very small excess inspite of the adverse circumstances prevailing during the quarter.

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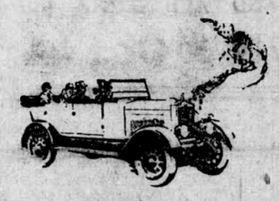
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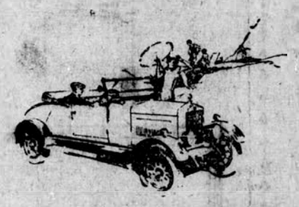
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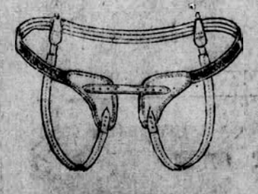

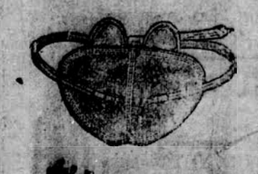

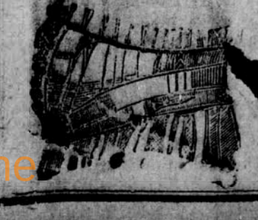

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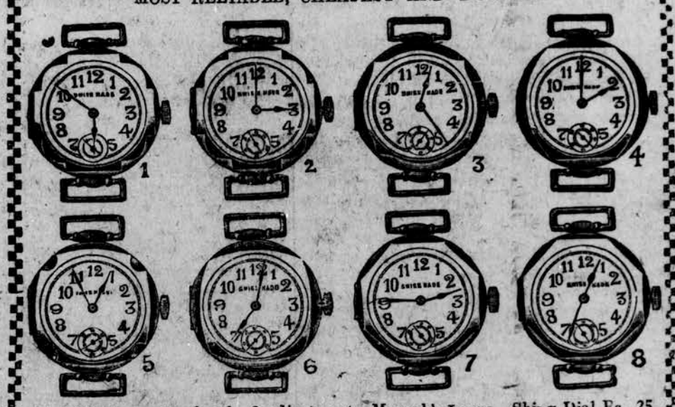

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